The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Turkish Raid Into Servia.

The Rising in Bosnia Suppressed.

A WARNING NOTE FROM AUSTRIA.

Funeral of Admiral Collins at Callao.

A BRITISH WAR VESSEL SUNK.

TURKEY.

Turks Enter Servia.

BELGRADE, September 2.—A party of Turks entered Servia at Stolatz mountain and assassinated several villagers and stole some cattle. The Government has notified the foreign representatives here of the violation of its territory by the Turks.

The Proposed Conference.

LONDON, September 2.—A special from Vienna says the Austrian and Russian Consuls in Albania have arrived at Ragusa. They will join the German Consul there and go to Mostar to meet the French and Italian delegates and Server Pasha, when a conference for the pacification of the troubles in Herzegovina will be held.

Conflicting Reports.

LONDON, September 2.—News from Herzegovina is of a conflicting character, but its general tenor is unfavorable to the insurgents, who have been unsuccessful in several recent encounters with the Turks.

The Rising in Bosnia Suppressed.

The rising in Bosnia has been effectually suppressed. Previous reports of assistance given the insurgents there by Servians and Montenegrins are not sustained.

That Violation of Servian Territory.

LONDON, September 2.—Vienna newspapers say the violation of Servian territory, reported to-day, will probably prove to have been only a frontier raid by Turkish civilians for the purpose of stealing cattle.

Austrian Threats Against Servia.

LONDON, September 3—6 A. M.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says it is confidently asserted that the representative of Austria at Belgrade has notified Servia that willful aggression on the part of the latter against Turkey may render it necessary for Austria to send troops into Servia in order to ensure neutrality. It is expected that Servia will issue a circular note showing her action was necessary to protect her own territory against Turkish aggressions by force of arms.

Foreign Interference Declined.

LONDON, September 3.—An article in a semi-official journal of Constantinople represents foreign interference, and declares that Turkey is fully equal to cope with any rebellion, and will not cede an inch of territory in deference to idle demonstrations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Funeral of Admiral Collins.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, September 2.—A Lima letter gives the following description of the funeral of Admiral Collins at Callao, on August 11: The public buildings and private dwellings hoisted flags at half mast. The different vessels in the bay wearing the American colors were also in mourning, and on board the Richmond and Onward the impressive ceremonial prescribed by the regulations was observed. Immediately on learning of the Admiral's serious illness, President Pardo dispatched an aide-de-camp to the American Legation at Lima, offering to send on board the first medical men of the capital, but the kindly generous offer was useless. When the President received the news of the death of the veteran, he again sent one of his aids so assure Mr. Gibbs of his sympathy and sorrow. At the same time the Minister of War issued an order directing that the honors due a General of Division in active service be shown to the memory of Admiral Collins, and an infantry regiment of the line, and a squad on cavalry, and two sections of flying artillery were sent to Callao, to take part in the funeral procession to the Protestant cemetery of Bella Vista. In the cortege were the Ministers of War and Marine, of the Foreign office and of the Interior, almost all the members of the diplomatic and consular corps, a large number of the most prominent foreign residents of Lona, together with many distinguished Peruvians, the American Minister, and officers and men of the United States men-of-war. From the ship the body was brought to shore, followed by more than twenty boats from the Onward and Richmond, the Peruvian war vessels and several merchantmen in the harbor. At and near the Mall were stationed a division of troops from the line, the Prefect of the province, the Port Admiral, and all the officers of the yard. About 4 P. M. the services of the English Church were read over the remains of the Admiral in the cemetery of Bella Vista, and above the grave the reports from the muskets of the American marines were responded to by artillery of Peru without the gates, and by the heavy guns of the Richmond firing every quarter of an hour.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Collision of War Vessels.

LONDON, September 2.—Intelligence was received this noon of a collision, in the channel, between her Majesty's war vessels Iron Duke and Vanguard, resulting in the sinking of the latter. No lives were lost. Both are double armor iron ships, armor plated and 6,034 tons each.

Another Business Failure.

LONDON, September 3.—Caldwell & Watson, East India merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $400,000.

SPAIN.

The Seo de Urgel Prisoners.

MADRID, September 2.—General Matinez Campos has arrived at Ripoll on his way to Barcelona, with the prisoners captured at Seo de Urgel. The bishop captured will be imprisoned in the fortress of St. Alecante, where he will await the decision of the Government.

GERMANY.

Anniversary of the Surrender of Sedan.

BERLIN, September 2.—To-day is the anniversary of the surrender of Sedan. It is observed throughout Germany as a holiday and a day of general rejoicing.

INDIA.

The Cotton Crop Injured.

BOMBAY, September 2.—Heavy rains in the Baroch district will necessitate the replanting of a large part of the cotton crop.

BY MAIL.

Latest News from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—The following is collated from the Japan *Gazette*: The native press has generally opposed the idea of war with Corea, and the Government is laboring under some pecuniary disadvantages. It seems inclined to "pocket up" its wrongs.

The question of press law is still a matter of discussion in the local Europeans press. The measure is most oppressive in its conception, and is being harshly carried out by the authorities. Several proprietors and editors of newspapers have been already arrested, tried, and punished by fine and imprisonment.

The Government has forbidden the circulation of notes of an English mercantile firm at Hiogo daily.

Sprague and Tericon, defaulters and absconders from the United States steamer Saco, have been arrested in Shanghai.

The Imperial Russian Commission to exchange with Japan the Kurile Islands, on the part of the latter country, against Sagehalien, on the part of Russia, has arrived in Yokohama, where the members are entertained as guests of the country.

D. Turner, late American Consul at the port of Hiogo, expired in the general hospital on the night of the 23d of July. His whole body had been paralyzed for some days.

How Indian Agents Get Rich.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: The Commission appointed to investigate the charges against Agent Gibson, of the Osages, has completed their investigation. They passed through here, *en route* to St. Louis, this afternoon, where they will remain and make up their report. Many damaging facts have been proven, such as the custom of signing vouchers in blank or pencil, drawing checks for greater amounts than were due, and giving receipts for large sums of money in order to make his accounts balance for the inspector. The Commission is composed partially of good, square men, and it is confidently expected they will ask Gibson's removal.

The Baltimore Failure.

BALTIMORE, September 2.—At a general meeting of the creditors of the Calvert Sugar Refining Company, this morning, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Calvert Sugar Refining Company be requested to make an assignment of all their property and effects to B. F. Newcomer and C. Morton Stewart, for the benefit of all creditors, in accordance with the report of the committee submitted to-day, and that their commission shall be one per cent., but not in any event to exceed $1,000 each.

ALASKA.

An Intelligent Account of Our Extreme Northern Possessions.

A Country Much Misunderstood—The Land and the People—A Worthless, Barren Stretch of Territory, Unfit for Agriculture and Cattle Raising—Extent of the Sealskin Trade.

There has just been issued from the Government printing office in Washington a volume on Alaska, and the condition of affairs there, written by Henry W. Elliott, Esq., a special agent of the Treasury Department, who has during the past three seasons been engaged in making an official examination of the Territory. The book, aside from its mere value as a Government document, has a very deep interest in that it treats quite fully and clearly of our extreme northwest possession, and imparts a very full knowledge of it. The writer's style is engaging, and his account of what he saw and learned, although arranged in the ordinary "rule and figure" form, reads with quite as much ease as any volume of travels.

The People.

Mr. Elliott divides the people of Alaska into two classes: the Christian Aleuts, who live upon the Aleutian Islands, the Seal Islands, the Peninsula of Alaska, the adjacent islands and Kodiak, and the Indians occupying all the rest of the inhabited country. There are about 5,000 of these Aleuts together. When the Russians first occupied the country there were 20,000; but they dwindled away before the presence of the "superior race" until forty years ago were there not over 4,000 of them left. Since that time, as the figures show, there has been a very slight increase.

The Land.

The lower end of the Territory, the strip which separates British Columbia from the Pacific, is described as hopelessly desolate. Dense jungles of thick, coarse grass, stunted pine and spruce, with here and there a few fine cedar trees, cover a country that all along the coast is hard and uninviting. Bold cliffs rise up out of the sea, their bases lashed by breakers, chafed and torn by shoals and dangerous rocks reaching far out from the shore. Back of this lies a country so barren and poor that scarcely grass will grow upon it, so utterly worthless that even brute life exists upon it, so scattered and starved that the savages find it scare worth hunting over, and are seldom seen within its borders. The summers are short and cloudy—fogs, and sullen west winds mark the season. The green appearance of the land as seen from passing vessels is deceitful, for the apparent luxurious vegetation is nursed into rankness for a few weeks, and then drowned out by the drenching rains, frozen by the thin, cold snows, and utterly shaved away by the penetrating gales of winter. None of the ordinary products of the farm or garden can be matured. Even the grass is killed before it can cured; and cattle—if any one should try to raise cattle there—would have to be kept upon imported feed the greater part of the year.

Toward the northern end of this strip the coast is low and marshy, in the Summer exceedingly dangerous to travel over, and covered in the Winter by a deceitful coating of snow, over which the terrible winds howl incessantly.

Volcanoes.

There are a number of volcanoes, such as that of Makooshin, on Unnalashka Island, Akoolan and Shishaldin, on Oonimak, which, however, do not eject lava, but emit smoke, steam and ashes, although in times past and within the memory of man large stones have been thrown out by many of them, and still earlier lava has been poured out on Oonimak in immense streams.

The Islands.

Recently, geologically speaking, the Aleutian Islands were formed from the peninsula westward, including the Pribiloff Group and St. Matthew's, their appearance marking the course of a line of least resistance in the earth's crust. These islands are attractive to the eye when seen from the sea, but are

"No Good"

as stock raising or agricultural grounds. The mountains are abrupt and high, and no valleys of any extent lie between them. The seasons are mild but humid, with an average temperature in summer of fifty degrees Parenheit, and in winter thirty degrees. The year is divided equally in halves between the warm and cold weather. Thunder and lightning never visit the islands, but rain falls without intermission. The older Aleuts say the winds are growing colder and harsher from year to year. A perfectly calm day is never known.

Prospects.

Mr. Elliot finishes his description of the land and climate with the following speculation:

It would seem undeniable that owing to the unfavorable climate, conditions which prevail on the coast and in the interior, the gloomy fogs and dampness of the former, and the intense, protracted severity of the winter, characteristic of the latter, unfit the Territory for the proper support of any considerable civilization.

Men may, and undoubtedly will, soon live here, in temporary comfort, as they labor in mining camps, lumber and shiptimber mills, and salmon factories, but they will bring with them everything they want except fish and game, and when they leave the country it will be as desolate as they found it.

Catching the Seals.

In the early part of the season large bodies of the young bachelor seals do not haul up on land very far from the water, a few rods at the most, and the men are obliged to approach slyly and run quickly between the dozing seals and the surf before they take alarm and bolt into the sea, and in this way a dozen Aleuts, running down the long sand beach of English Bay, some driving morning early in June, will turn back from the water thousands of seals, just as the mold-board of a plow lays over and buries a furrow of turf. As the sleeping seals are first startled they arise, and seeing men between them and the water, immediately turn, lope, and scramble rapidly back over the land; the natives then leisurely walk on the flanks and in the rear of the drove thus secured, and direct and drive them over to the killing grounds.

A drove of seals, on hard or firm grassy ground, in cool and moist weather, may with safety be driven at the rate of half a mile an hour, they can be urged along with the expenditure of a great many lives in the drove, at the speed of a mile or a mile and a quarter even per hour, but this is highly injudicious and is seldom ever done. A bull seal, fat and unwieldy, cannot travel with the younger ones, but it can lope or gallop over the ground as fast as an ordinary man can run for a hundred yards, but then it falls to the earth supine, utterly exhausted, hot, and gasping for breath.

The seals, when driven thus to the killing grounds, require but little urging; they are permitted to frequently halt and cool off, as heating them injures their fur; they never show fight any more than a flock of sheep would do, unless a few old seals are mixed in, which usually get so weary that they prefer to come to a standstill and fight rather than to move; this action on their parts is of great advantage to all parties concerned, and the old fellows are always permitted to drop behind and remain, for the fur on them is of little or no value, the pelage very much shorter, coarser, and more scant than in the younger, especially so on the parts posteriorly. The change in the condition of the fur seems to set in at the time of their shedding, in the fifth year as a rule.

Killing the Seals.

The seals when brought up to the killing-grounds are herded there until cool and rested; then squads or "pods" of fifty to 200 are driven out from the body of the drove, surrounded and huddled up one against and over the other, by the natives, who carry each a long, heavy club of hard wood, with which they strike the seals down by blows upon the head; a single stroke of a heavy oak bludgeon, well and fairly delivered, will crush in at once the slight, thin bones of a seal's skull, laying the creature out lifeless; these strokes are usually repeated several times with each animal, but are very quickly done.

This work of killing as well as skinning is performed very rapidly; for example, forty-five men or natives on Saint Paul's during June and July, 1872, in less than four working weeks drove, killed, skinned, and salted the pelts of 72,000 seals.

The Seal Supply.

The statements given above refer only to the fur seal, the most important of all the seal kind found on those coasts. There are other sorts—the sea lion, the walrus, and the sea otter, but they are less in general value.

Nearly 4,000,000 of fur seal, as nearly as can be calculated, visit the seal island annually. Of these only 100,000 can be killed each year. This is a wise law, for antecing them against loss, and will subscribe funds to place the bank in a condition to pay all demands and put it on a sound basis. Should any surplus arise in settlements, it will be credited pro-rata to the stockholders. The arrangement will go into effect in a few days.

A recent authoritative assurance of the speedy reopening of the Bank of California has had an excellent effect on the business prospects. The Executive Committee of the Board of Brokers to-day appointed a business meeting of the Board for to morrow, to consult on the resumption of business. A great deal of confidence prevails.

Director Linderman, of the United States Mint, has transferred $500,000 of Mint funds to the credit of the Sub-Treasurer, who has placed the same for the benefit of the banks. The latter have placed a similar amount to the credit of the Government in New York.

Of the $500,000 paid out to-day, the Anglo-California Bank got $200,000, Merchants Exchange Bank $200,000, and London and San Francisco Bank, for a bank in Portland, $50,000. There is still over $1,000,000 coin in the balloon fund of the Mint, subject to the call of the Superintendent for the purchase of bullion. Most of this will soon find its way into the market through sales of bullion to the Mint.

There was a very active demand for money at the banks to-day, but up to the hour for closing the supply was equal to the demand. Depositors are transacting the usual business.

SECOND EDITION

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION.

Meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation.

Report of the Committee on Amendments to the Law.

Senator Conklin Denounced for His Opposition to their Passage.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Over one hundred delegates were present at the session of the National Board of Steam Navigation to-day. A long report was read and adopted, reciting the experiences of the committee appointed to prepare amendments to the Steamboat law, and to press them upon the attention of Congress. These amendments failed to become a law, according to the report, owing to the opposition of Senator Conkling. The report continues: "We only regret that through the unnecessary and unfair and careless opposition of one man, governed by motives to us unknown, we have failed to obtain any amendments asked for, but we have an abiding confidence that the future will repay all the labor of the past, and that the good sense of Congress will relieve us from the unjust itions and exactions under which the great interest we represent has been so long suffering. We have no suggestions to make as to the future course of the National Board, but would recommend that questions of legislation be referred to the Executive Committee now to be elected. There are in the act many useless but specific requirements of law which the Board cannot set aside, and although it has recommended that the law be changed in many particulars, nothing has been done."

The report concluded with an expression of thanks to Secretary Bristow and to the members of Congress who had assisted the committee in their labors. The Secretary of the Board said, for the information of the public with respect to the objects of the Board, he would state that they were—first, better safeguard for life and property; second, tried and permanent rules of navigation; third, relief from the exaction of patent right vendors; fourth, protection from undue liability. The Board then went into executive session.

The following resolution, offered by John W. Bolinger, was referred to the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and are hereby instructed to have prepared and presented to the Forty-fourth Congress, for passage, a bill creating a mixed commission, consisting of two army engineers, two from civil life and one from the Coast Survey, two captains and one pilot of steamers navigating upland waters, said commission to be appointed by the President of the United States for the purpose of inquiring into and investigating the practicability of improving the navigable rivers of the United States, said commission to report to the Hon. Secretary of War, after having thoroughly examined and surveyed charts, plans and estimates of the cost of improving each navigable river.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. T. Whiting, of Michigan; Vice President, Thos. Clyde, Pennsylvania; Second Vice President, R. A. Worfork, Kentucky; Corresponding Secretary, B. Osborn, New York; Recording Secretary, W. O. Agnes, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, T. W. Nickerson. Executive Committee: C. W. Copeland, of New York; D. R. Kirby, Michigan; J. R. Payne, Pennsylvania; L. Murry Ferris, Jr., New York; Amos Smith, Maine; J. B. Doyle, Maine; W. C. Smith, Maryland, Jno. W. Bolinger, Indiana; Marshall Parks, Virginia; Thos. Snerlock, Ohio; L. J. W. Stark, Vermont; Jno. Allen, of the Palace; A. J. Roberts, New Orleans; Hon. C. N. Parsons, Kentucky; Hon. A. J. Cochran and M. A. Bresen, Missouri.

M. Grinell, of Pittsburgh, and Gen. J. D. Negley, of Pittsburgh, briefly addressed the Convention, promising faithful support to the furtherance of the interests of the Board, and expressing in condemnatory the conduct of Senator Conkling with regard to the amendments of the Steamboat bill of 1871.

The following resolution, offered by Pink Varble, of Louisville, Ky., was referred to the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed by this Board to use their influence in Congress to get an appropriation of $30,000 to widen the channel at the head of the falls of the Ohio river, better known as Indiana Shoals.

It was resolved that the Convention adjourn until the first Wednesday in September, 1876, to meet at Baltimore.

Captain Eads' Jetties.

The Commission of Engineers invited by Captain James B. Eads to consider his plans for increasing the depth of water over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and facilitating navigation, have not yet formed no permanent organization, because of the absence of Professor Henry Mitchell, of the United States Survey, who is one of the commission invited to be present at the examination of plans President Grant called upon the commission this morning and held a long conversation with its members.

A GRAVEYARD WAR.

A Protestant Funeral Procession Attacked by Catholic Roughs.

The Hearse Stoned from the Cemetery.

MONTREAL, September 2.—This afternoon members of the Institute Canadien and their friends, numbering some three hundred, accompanied the body of Guibord from the Protestant cemetery vaults and reached the Catholic cemetery gates at 3 P. M. In the meantime about five hundred French Canadian roughs had assembled in and about the entrance, cursing Guibord and the Institute Canadien, and vowing they would never let the body lie in consecrated ground. On the approach of the procession a rush was made by the mob, who barred the gates, refusing entrance, and pouring insults on the priests, finally pelting them with stones. The hearse was driven from the entrance to the graveyard. Mr. Bourte sent a dispatch to the Bailiff to notify the guardians of the cemetery that a corpse wanted admission, and also communicated with the city authorities, demanding police and military aid. Some 2,000 people were present at this time. At 4:30 the mob made a rush for the hearse, crying "Curse him," "Curse him," and stoned it off the ground. The driver was injured with stones. Many were bruised and trampled by horses. At 4:15 Bourte decided it impossible to get admission, and as the Bailiff reported that it would take some time to get volunteers, the hearse moved off amid the derisive cheers of the multitude. After the hearse drove off the crowd began to disperse. Several fights took place, but no injuries done were of a slight character. It is not known whether an attempt will be made to-morrow to bury the body or not.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Returns from Various Points in the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—Luttrell is probably elected in the Third District. Page and Larkin are running close in the Second District. The city election returns indicate a close fight for Mayor between Clayton, or the *Chronicle* ticket, and Bryant, the Democratic ring candidate. It may require the official returns to decide. The State is counted to Irwin and the Democratic State ticket by a large plurality.

Later indications are that Wiggenton leads Houghton for Congress in the Fourth District. Piper is thought to be ahead in the First District, with a close fight between Swift and Parkin.

There are few returns of the Legislative ticket, but the Democrats will undoubtedly have a plurality in both Houses, if not a majority.

A DEMOCRATIC DODGE.

The Alleged Libeler of Senator Chandler to Stump Ohio—Attention to be Diverted from the Money Question by Attacking the Record of the Republican Party.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—A. C. Buell, formerly Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, and against whom proceedings are now pending in the United States District Court here for the alleged libeling of United States Senator Chandler, of Michigan, will leave here to-morrow for Ohio, where he will take the stump against the Republicans, and make an expose of the influences which brought into existence the so-called Poland gag-law, and the purpose which it was designed to subserve from a newspaper correspondent's standpoint. He expects to divert attention from the money question and create a side issue by attacking the record of the Republican party.

BANK ROBBERY.

The Teller of the Planter's National of Louisville the Thief.

HE FIRST TELLS A FLIMSY STORY, THEN CONFESSES THE CRIME.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—The Planters' National Bank, of this city, was robbed of a large amount of money this morning. About daybreak the teller, Louis Rehm, was discovered near the bank on his way to the police station. He could hardly speak at first, but after a while informed the detectives that three men had taken him from his bed during the night, proceeded to the bank, and forced him to deliver up the keys, by which they opened the safe and abstracted the money. Rehm alleges he was chloroformed and stabbed in the side, where there is a slight wound.

Later.

Louis Rehm, Teller of the Planters' National Bank, has confessed to having robbed the safe himself. His first statement was that he had been awakened when asleep with his wife at night, by some one tickling his feet. By the light of the gas he saw two masked men in the room, one at the foot and the other at the head of the bed, each pointing pistols at him. He was made to raise, put on his pants, and go down stairs, where he found his shoes and coat. The masked men then compelled him to leave with them. When a short distance away, they demanded the keys of the bank. He refused, and while one held him the other inflicted a slight cut on the abdomen, but failed to get the keys. They then forced him to the Planters' National Bank, after obtaining the keys and inflicting two more slight cuts, one on the head and the other on a leg. After robbing the safe of its contents, $110,000, the two men put Rehm in the safe and locked the door. He first fainted, then recovering, got the door open and staggered out, going to the police station about half past three o'clock in the morning. He was unable to speak on his arrival at the station, but wrote on a slate that the bank had been robbed. Detective Bligh was notified, and took charge of Rehm, whom he knew very well as a steady and honest young man.

The preceding story was related to Bligh, who regarded it as very weak, and had Rehm locked up at a hotel. The Directors of the bank met, and after consultation came to the conclusion that Rehm's story was a fabrication, and had the President so informed him, but Rehm asserted his innocence time and again. Being told that they regarded him as a robber, he asked for an hour's sleep. He retired for that space, and when the officers proceeded to the detective that he had robbed the safe before twelve o'clock the preceding night, carrying its contents home, and burying them under the floor of his cellar. The officers proceeded, revealed all the money tied in a small sheet under a gymnasium in the rear of Rehm's residence. He was arrested, and is now in jail. Previous to the robbery Rehm was regarded as honest as any one in the bank. Why he took the money in the manner described is unaccountable. If he were not so well known no one would believe the story. He says he himself he does not know why he took the money, and now realizes the impracticability of being taken from his bed, as was related.

Lawlessness in St. Louis.

A Policeman Kicked and Pounded—He Shoots His Assailants—Another Policeman Clubbed and Kicked Until He Becomes Delirious—A Saloon Keeper Shoots His Partner.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—A very unusual amount of lawlessness occurred here during the past week, causing much and general comment, and some strictures on the police force. Last night Policeman McCarthy, while attempting to arrest Patrick Byron for very unruly and indecent conduct, was assisted by Senator Cockerill, of Missouri, and Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, and a sham battle, all of which held the crowd well, notwithstanding the intense heat. An experience and stinging meeting occupied the evening. The failure of prominent speakers to keep their positive appointments causes great disappointment.

Letter from a Contractor for Indian Supplies to Wm. Welch.

ST. PAUL, September 2.—The *Pioneer Press* to-day publishes a letter from A. H. Wilder, contractor for Indian supplies, to Wm. Welch. The letter is excessively vituperative and abusive, characterizing Welch as a hypocritical scoundrel, unworthy the the notice of decent people. Mr. Wilder intimates that in a future communication he will answer the many serious accusations heretofore made against him.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 2.—The steamships Arch Druid, Bolivia, Othello and Somerset, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Arrived—The steamship Victoria, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Arrived—The steamship State of Georgia, from Glasgow.

DETROIT, September 2.—White Stockings of Chicago, 7; Ætnas, of Detroit, 4.

Struck a New Lead.

Nothing has been done by the Mayor yet in in the cases of George Shook and George Rudiker, who were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Cimiotti's pawn shop. There is hardly any evidence, if any at all, to connect them with that affair, but they are strongly suspected of being implicated in the late heavy robbery at Oppenheimer's. Ellis, who, it will be remembered, was arrested at the Union Depot with the stolen goods in his possession, roomed with Rudiker and Shook, on Grant street, and since his committal to jail the latter have deceived their landlord as to his whereabouts. The detectives are busily at work, endeavoring to unearth evidence that will connect them with the Oppenheimer burglary.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Large Republican Meeting in Steubenville—Speeches by Ex-Gov. Noyes and Hon. A. M. Burns—The Catholic Question Discussed.

WHEELING, September 2.—A special to the *Intelligencer* from Steubenville, O., says, that ex-Gov. Noyes and Hon. A. M. Burns addressed a Republican meeting there tonight, 3,000 strong. The Governor discussed the Catholic question at length, and said the fight by Gladstone, Bismarck and Victor Emanuel in Europe is part of the contest going on this country.

Congressman Danford addresses a meeting at Bellaire on Saturday evening. There is a decided interest along the border here in the result in Ohio.

Shooting Affray in Quincy, Ill.

QUINCY, ILL., September 2.—Ex-Judge Mitchell sailed yesterday afternoon in the Methodist church scandal trial, giving some statements reflecting upon Rev. Hoffman and his relations with Mrs. E. R. Chatten, the wife of the City Engineer of Quincy, which statements Mitchell said were furnished him by Mrs. Chatten. This morning, while the Judge was standing on the corner of Seventh and Hampshire streets, he was suddenly assaulted by E. R. Chatten, the Engineer, his brother, and another party. Mitchell, in self-defense, drew a pistol and fired one shot at Chatten, who threw one at the same time, and continued firing, wounding Mitchell in the arm, hip and groin. At the commencement of the affray Mitchell was knocked down by a stone thrown by young Chatten, and it is claimed was shot in the hip while down. An innocent spectator was also wounded in the leg during the affair. E. R. Chatten has been arrested, and warrants are out for the other assailants.

NEW YORK.

The Rates of Messages by Telegraph.

THE MALSTERS' CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1875.

Western Union Telegraph.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, speaking in connection with the proposition for consolidation with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, negotiations for which consolidation, to all appearances, are entirely broken off, says that the statement that it was the intention of the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company to advance rates to the West and elsewhere, is wholly incorrect. The rates for the whole country are based on air line distances, and gradually increased with the distance until they reach $2.00, which is the maximum price for a ten-word message to any part of the United States that is reached by our wires. "I have no desire to do a very large business between distant points at the same price as for a message that is charged for short distances, but I have a great ambition to be able to send a message to any part of the United States at a cost in no case greater than a dollar. The Western Union can reduce its rates to the price mentioned sooner if it can have the telegraph business of the country under its control, than if its plans are obstructed by the interference of competing lines."

The Malsters Convention.

The Convention of the Malsters' National Association resumed its session to-day, with a full attendance. The report of O. L. Epps, of Chicago, on the best method of drying malt, was read, applauded and approved. Addresses were made by Mr. T. Loure, of Reading, and John F. Tenge, when the Convention took a recess.

The Committee on Election of Officers reported the following as selected for ensuing year: President, B. A. Lynde, of Buffalo; First Vice President, T. D. Hawley, Detroit; Second Vice President, J. Blackman, Jr., Philadelphia; Third Vice President, D. H. Davenport; Recording Secretary, Wm. Storey, Albany; Corresponding Secretary A. J. Wheeler, Buffalo; Treasurer, C. Bloss Parson, Rochester. It was resolved to hold the next meeting in Philadelphia on the third Wednesday of August next. Adjourned.

The Bank of California.

An order of publication has been granted in the suit of Drexel, Morgan & Co. vs. the California Bank, to recover $25,000 gold, on affidavits that the defendant is a foreign corporation, that the President is dead, Winslow lives in San Francisco, and which has no officer in this State on whom service could be made. The suit is on circular notes.

SEASONABLE SPORTS

The Races at Hartford—Fast Time in a Running Race—Kndi Makes a Mile in 1:41 1-4.

HARTFORD, September 2.—At the Charter Oak track to-day the race for the 2:45 class, purse of $3,000, was won by St. Julien, Sister second, Great Eastern third. Time 2:23¼, 2:23¾, and 2:24¼.

In the 2:23 class, purse of $4,000, Moore was the winner, Bonita second, Sir James third. Time 2:20¾, 2:22¾, 2:22 and 2:21¾. Bella won the third heat.

The next race was a running race, mile heats, best in five. Knd won the first heat in the remarkable time of 1:42¼ and 1:41¾. Burgoo was second and Spendrift third. The last heat was won in the best time ever made. The race was at catch weights. In the last heat Knd and Burgoo came under the wire so near together that many claimed Burgoo won the heat. The judges decided the heat and race in favor of Knd.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Bostons, 8; Philadelphia, 8—in ten innings.

THE WEATHER

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 2, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humid.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.074	66	94	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.970	85	58	W.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.960	78	85	N.W.	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 29.934.
Mean Thermometer, 78.
Highest Thermometer, 90.
Lowest Thermometer, 63.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 3, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, slowly falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, cooler and high temperature, with areas of rain north of Virginia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1875.

The Freedmen's Savings Bank.

Yesterday and to-day large numbers of the depositors of the Freedmen's Savings Bank crowded that institution, expecting a dividend of twenty-five per cent., having been misled by the statement that a dividend would be made on the 1st of September. The depositors were disappointed, the dividend would not be declared before Christmas, the remaining sum of $76,000 for that purpose having been realized.

The Treasury Robbery.

The preliminary examination of Theodore W. Burnett, charged with being implicated in the robbery of $47,000 from the Treasury, was begun this afternoon.

A Rotten Railroad Bridge.

Twenty-five Persons Injured.

NEWBURG, N. Y., September 2.—Last night a heavily loaded train from the National camp meeting at Wesley grove, near Goshen, while on the way to Kingston, broke through a rotten bridge near Shawangunk Station. Five of the cars went down the embankment, and twenty-five persons were injured, a few seriously. The passengers remained on the ground till four o'clock this morning, when a freight train took away all except those unable to be removed.

An Ex-Judge Arrested for Forgery.

CHICAGO, September 2.—John W. McDonald, formerly Judge of the Court of Harris county, was arrested in this city this morning by E. S. Ashe, Sheriff of Harris county, upon a warrant issued by Governor Beveridge, upon a requisition of the Governor of Texas. The requisition charges McDonald with the crime of forgery, but Sheriff Ashe says there are several indictments against him for the embezzlement of public funds while in office. McDonald fled from Houston in 1873, and went to various places, among others to Denver, where he was near being elected Mayor. He came to Chicago and engaged in business. It is understood his wife was keeping up the business on the West Side under the name of Mrs. Dr. Cleveland. McDonald is a man of prepossessing appearance and an old citizen of the South, where he is well known.

The Soldiers' Re-union at Caldwell, Ohio.

CALDWELL, September 2.—Over 6,000 persons visited the re-union camp to-day. The exercises of the day consisted of a street parade of soldiers, artillery and visiting addresses by Senator Cockerill, of Missouri, and Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, and a sham battle, all of which held the crowd well, notwithstanding the intense heat. An experience and stinging meeting occupied the evening. The failure of prominent speakers to keep their positive appointments causes great disappointment.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The rain fall at Omaha during August was 7 77-100 inches.

—Mercury yesterday—Memphis, 94; Evansville, 92; St. Louis, 100; Pittsburgh, 92.

—A party of thirty editors from nearly all parts of Texas arrived at St. Louis yesterday.

—It rained all day yesterday in Minnesota. The wheat in stack is generally sprouting. The damage to the crop will be immense.

—A very heavy rain fell at Omaha yesterday afternoon. The weather for several days past has been very hot—good corn weather.

—The Army Stove Board, which has been in session at Omaha over three months, has about completed its labors, and will report in a few days.

—The case of Gordon against General Ruggles and clerks for assault and battery, at Omaha, was dismissed, and the plaintiff pays the costs.

—The funeral of A. J. Pannell, State Senator from the Wheeling District, took place on Thursday morning. It was supposed to be the largest of any funeral ever witnessed in that city.

—Joseph Conaughton, elected a member of the New Orleans House of Representatives from Rapides parish, but left out by the Wheeler compromise, fell dead in New Orleans last evening.

—Cardinal McCloskey will arrive in Rome on the 9th or 10th inst. He will first go to Turin, and may perhaps go to Florence. He will take the title of Cardinal of the Church of St. Mary of the People.

—The Pacific Mail Company's new line from San Francisco to Australia will commence on October 9, a monthly service *via* Honolulu and Auckland to Sydney, with steam connection thence to Melbourne and Brisdise.

—Sooy, the defaulting State Treasurer of New Jersey, was examined on Thursday. The exact amount of the deficit is ascertained to be $44,116. The Justice held him in $75,000. No bail was offered, and he was fully committed.

—The celebration in honor of the completion of the bridge over the Missouri river at Atchison, Ks., which occurred on Thursday, was the largest assemblage of the people ever known in the Missouri valley, and the most brilliant and imposing demonstration ever witnessed in that section of country.

—John Brown, John Lee, James Flint and Charles Hunt were arrested in St. Louis on Thursday for having in their possession a large number of fifty dollar counterfeit bills and United States currency. They were turned over to United States Marshal Newcomb, and taken before United States Commissioner Duncan for examination.

—The trade parade in Louisville, preliminary to the opening of the Exposition, on Thursday morning, was the largest ever held in that city. It was six miles long, and two hours passing a given point. The dre department, military societies and the biggest mercantile and manufacturing interest of the city were represented. The city was crowded with strangers to witness the procession.

—Commodore Vanderbilt and party arrived at Nashville last evening, making the run from Louisville, one hundred and eighty-five miles, over the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in four hours and fifty-three minutes. Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends will visit the Vanderbilt University and other prominent points to-day, and return to Louisville at 1:45 P. M., thence to St. Louis and the West.

—The court of inquiry at San Francisco in the case of the scurvy on the ship Bragen rendered a decision mildly censuring the Captain for not making Honolulu, attributing the inception of the disease to an insufficient quantity of fresh provisions, and the subsequent mortality to the refusal of the crew to eat scorbutics. Eleven witnesses testified, and the log of the vessel was carefully examined, and only four colored seamen from the hospital out of twenty-two. The Captain's certificate was returned. The decision is considered a "white-wash."

HOLLOW ROCK.

Progress of the Camp Meeting—Rev. Dr. Riley's Sermon—Prospects for a Very Successful Gathering.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HOLLOW ROCK, September 2, 1875.

The crowds are still coming, and the attendance promises to be unprecedentedly large. The noise of the saw and the hammer is still to be heard, but all the cottages will be completed, perhaps, by to-morrow, and then we can settle down to enjoy and profit by the meeting.

Rev. Dr. Alexandree Riley was the big gun of to-day. He arrived promptly on time. He preached this morning from the text found in Peter 2 Epistle, 1st. The discourse was a masterly one in respect to thought and language, and was delivered in a most effective manner. Mr. Riley is a natural orator; he is fervid and electric in his delivery, and moves his audience at will. I regret to say that he can only be with us one day. He has made a profound impression.

Rev. Mr. Gorham, a gentleman of fine ability, was the principal attraction in the afternoon and evening. He made an address at each of these services, and was thoroughly appreciated.

The meeting may now be considered as fairly opened. The prospects are that we will have a grand meeting that will surround Hollow Rock with a fresh garland

AILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

AIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

RETURNS from California indicate that the Democracy have carried that State by a considerable majority. The complications attending the failure of the Bank of California rendered the Democratic party considerable service.

IT is the manner in which apologies are made, in the presence of threatened libel suits, and not the fact of making them, that constitutes the difference between an honorable and dignified correction of unintentional error, and the eating of humble pie.

THE militia business, in Philadelphia, has been settled, at last, by the appointment of General Bankson to command the militia. It appears he was not the first choice of the Governor, but the position was freely conferred on him, finally. It is believed that the troubles arising from the miners' war have been settled, finally, by the appointment made.

PRESIDENT ORTON, of the Western Union Telegraph, states that he is ambitious to be able to send a message to any part of the United States reached by his line, at a price not exceeding one dollar. He is of the opinion that were the entire telegraphic business of the country in the hands of one company this could be done, —and he favors the doctrine of absorption.

IT is understood that the Carlists are beginning to realize, even the pretender himself accepting the view, that the struggle against the Government forces can avail nothing, and that his cause must fail. The defeats recently suffered would have been sufficient to thoroughly disperse them, only the Government was unable to vigorously follow up its advantages. How long the war will continue will depend, in very large measure, on how soon the Alfonsists can gather funds. Money is the life-blood of the Spanish war, just now.

THE weakness, both of the Spanish cause in Cuba, and of the Spanish Treasury at home, is well illustrated by the demand just made by Valmaseda, that planters shall furnish him $80,000 in gold to send Spain to equip the twelve thousand troops promised. Just twenty-four hours are given in which to make reply, all of which is suggestive of a severe ordeal, in case a negative answer is made. The truth is, the Spanish forces that come to Cuba melt away, to little purpose; and the time must eventually come when the war will be ended by the overthrow of the Spanish power.

THERE should be only kind feeling among the press, with reference to the Exposition, or any department of it. We therefore only say in reply to the strictures of the *Dispatch*, that our remarks were based entirely on the implication, contained in what it said, that the art feature had not been thought of in connection with the Exposition; whereas it is in a more forward state than any other department. The advertisement in the papers distinctly mentioned the art feature, and we thus thought it should be clearly understood. But as the *Dispatch* explains that its motive was to promote the welfare of the Exposition, and not to reflect upon it, we accept it in good spirit, pay no attention to its strictures, and recommend the earnest co-operation of all the press in forwarding an enterprise which can only benefit, and not injure the city.

THE *Post* goes on the principle that small favors are thankfully received. We mentioned the brilliant journey of some of our Councilmanic pavement hunters,—a few Democrats being of the number,—when our cotemporary wails over it as follows: "All this was paid for by the people, and went to swell our enormous debt and taxation. All this has been the work of the Ring that has been ruling this city for years. Our cotemporary favors the continuance in power of this Ring which goes to Brigantine Beach and Cape May at public expense, and fills the business thoroughfares with "clinkers" to the injury of business and the detriment of the public health. But how long do the people propose to tolerate such things?" What desolations this Ring has made! It was a contemptible little Ring, particularly the Democrats, and we hope the *Post* will pour it into them.

THE New York *Sun* and Philadelphia *Times* do not exactly agree as to several things, concerning which such brothers in reform should be in perfect accord. The pure-minded, gentle McClure was discovered to fight shy as soon as issues in which he has generally been supposed to be interested were brought within the range of Reform; but very zealous on questions that did not involve disagreeably his own reputation. The *Sun* was of the opinion that a Reformer ought to be free from complications, and ready to drive a lance at anything that might come along. Of course Dana doesn't hibernate in Pennsylvania, and so is'nt troubled over any questions that pertain to this Commonwealth. He therefore persists in urging McClure to fight, but the peaceful Colonel has no fight in him. It is the case of a man who bestrides his hobby the wrong way. We admire the Christian meekness that leads the *Times* man to take the jibes so kindly.

AMONG the amusing turns in press affairs is the tendency, just manifested, to write Jay Gould up as a hero,—the public benefactor of the period. The occasion of it all was the reputed aid, given by him to the stock market, at the time of the failures of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and the Bank of California. The admission that he held stocks which he could not afford to permit to drop, sufficiently explains his action on purely personal and selfish grounds; but this will not answer,—he held up the stock market, therefore he is a public benefactor. How curious to notice the judgment placed upon events, inspired of exactly the same motive. Jay Gould saw a chance to make money by pushing up the price of gold,—and did it, giving us Black Friday. He was then a villain of the deepest dye. He beholds a danger of losing money, and so fights away the danger, by operating to maintain the value of stocks, and lo! he is a hero. Really, he is merely an operator in stocks who carefully watches his own interest. When this interest requires it, he depresses prices, or maintains them, or pushes them skyward. At all times, and in all his movements, but a single idea controls him,—the interest of Jay Gould. Such a man may become a public benefactor,—but it is surely because his personal interest tends in that direction, and not because of a philanthropic spirit.

THE people of New Jersey will be called upon to vote, at a special election, on the 17th of September, on the acceptance or rejection of the amendments to their State Constitution. The Commission called to prepare the amendments was composed of the best men of the State, and did its work wisely and well. Among their most important provisions are the following: No county, city or town is to be permitted to lend its money or credit to any individual or corporation; legislators, instead of being paid by the day, with mileage, are to receive five hundred dollars a year, with no other allowance or emolument; no law can be revived or amended by reference to its title only; the Legislature must provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen years; no private, special or local bill can be passed, unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been given beforehand in a manner to be prescribed by the Legislature; private and special laws cannot be passed in a number of specified cases; the Governor may veto certain items of an appropriation bill while approving others. Several other amendments incorporate in the fundamental law provisions which now rest on legislative enactment. It will be seen that the amendments are largely borrowed from the new Constitution of this State. There are doubts, however, as to favorable action. It is said that a profound indifference prevails in the main, while there is some active opposition. Constitutional amendments are of uncertain acceptability.

A PIPE LINE TO CHESTER.

There has been some quiet talk, of late, among our oil refiners, of arranging, should a general pipe law be enacted by the Legislature, next winter, to lay a pipe line for transporting refined oil from this city to the Delaware river at Chester. It is stated that the distance, by straight line, is but two hundred miles, and that two inch pipe could be laid for $500,000, or a line of sufficient capacity to transport our entire product for $1,000,000. This includes everything necessary to operating the line. The cost of transporting the oil by this means would not be over thirty-five cents a barrel, and, thus, a saving could be effected which would enable Pittsburgh to compete with any other city in the country in refining oil. The complaint is that the Conduit Company is of little real advantage to our refiners, as by means of drawbacks its influence is overcome by the railroads, and there is little or no advantage derived from it. Were it to be managed purely in the interest of our refiners, as it should be, it could do them great good; but it is run, like all other institutions, in its own supposed interest. But this is a small obstacle, as with a pipe law under which a line could be built to Chester, it would be a small matter to build a line for crude oil to the oil region.

We do not doubt that such an enterprise would be one of the best investments that could be developed. It would concentrate in Pittsburgh the bulk of the refining industry of the country. This would occasion an increased activity, and the expenditure of a large amount of money which now goes to Cleveland. This large volume of oil, passing through the pipes, at a price that could not be competed against by railroads, would, at the same time, afford a handsome profit on the business. It would be a long while before competing lines could be built. We mention these facts, aware that some time must elapse before they can be realized, and as showing the drift of events. It is simply a question of life or death with many of our refiners; and unless adopted, the refining business will soon depart from Pittsburgh, to return no more forever. This is a result that is to be deprecated, and we sincerely hope something may be done to restore to our refining interests their former prestige and prosperity.

CRIME OF INEFFICIENCY.

The revelations in connection with the Canal frauds in New York have started discussion on the moral *status* of incompetency and inefficiency in public officials. It was divulged that $253,000 had been expended by the Canal Board without a particle of authority of law. Mr. Wright, one of the members of the Board, could not tell why this was done, but supposes there was a reason for it, that seemed right and proper at the time. Here were gentlemen, who, in their personal characters, stood high, but were led, by some means, into permitting gross and inexcusable frauds. It is admitted that they were not benefited by it; that they did not intend to swindle the State, or have it done; and yet they allowed themselves to be used to that identical end. Had the same results been attained through a political combination,—a "Ring," as it is popular to call it,—there would have been no end of denunciation; but, achieved or permitted by gentlemen personally honest, it is incompetence merely. In one case it is sheer rascality; in another it is a condonable offence. We have had, in this city and State, so many examples of this evil, that we propose to look into it just now.

The acceptance of office carries with it two forms of responsibility,—to be personally honest, and to be vigilant and effective in protecting the interests committed to the official's care. And there is little difference in the importance of these two items of responsibility. If a man steals money entrusted to him, he is personally responsible, and is held to criminal account; if he permits others to do it, either by over-confidence or lack of attention to his duties, he inflicts an equal loss on his trust, and is, therefore, equally responsible. It may be true that the character of the responsibility differs some, but not so greatly as may be imagined by many. It is as clearly a violation of trust to carelessly, or by inattention to duty, permit others to swindle away the funds, as to do it direct. And, therefore, we have no hesitancy in declaring that such inattention or inefficiency is, to an extent, a crime. The time has come, when this should be settled, distinctly, by law, and provision made to punish those who fail to properly perform duties for which they are paid.

It seems discouraging that even the selection of men of known personal honesty, and high character, should not be a safeguard against the perpetration of crime; but we can see a reason why this is so. There are many of undoubted personal integrity, who, proud and confident of their honesty, rely upon it, rather than their astuteness, as safeguards in transactions for the public. They accept trusts, often without pay, and conscious of their own integrity are not searching and suspicio us of others. Often their own business largely occupies their attention, and the time given to public affairs is the mere residue of a busy day. Still further, public trusts are not, as a rule, apt to be so closely scrutinized as is private business. Hence designing persons, who have selfish interests to serve, can often deceive and mislead honest, upright men, who hold office for its honor, and give to its duties but casual attention.

The time has come for reform in this particular. We fully approve of the appointment of men of the highest character to fill places of trust and honor; but they must be clearly shown that to accept such trusts makes them responsible for those who are under their charge, and especially for the proper outlay of moneys. The New York *Tribune* has some utterances on this subject, *apropos* of the Canal frauds, that we fully endorse: "The present is a good time to take a new departure; to settle beyond controversy this whole business of official accountability. Let it be understood that the man who accepts an office like those by virtue of which Messrs. Beach and Richmond held a supervisory relation to the canal contract awards, holds it not merely to draw a salary or serve a political party, but under an express contract himself to do the work the State is entitled to. The man who accepts an office for which he is unfit and knows he is unfit, commits a crime against the State, and draws from the treasury unearned money. He who neglects the duty for which the State pays him is equally criminal with those who draw unearned money on unbalanced bids or by any of the Ring methods. Sinecures are robberies; and incompetent public officers through whose inefficiency or negligence the State suffers are as much criminals as they who take advantage of their remissness to plunder the taxpayers and rob the State. The impulse in favor of administrative reform will have accomplished little of permanent advantage unless it establishes as a rule of political action the principle here laid down, that official incompetency is a crime; not mere weakness, but positive and pronounced crime." And the rule must be established of penishing crime wherever found.

POLITICAL NOTES.

SENATOR OGLEBY is to speak in Cincinnati on the 3d inst.

SENATOR MORTON will speak at Toledo, Ohio, on the 24th inst.

THE Cleveland *Leader* will not quit hammering at Thurman, in the hope of getting out of him some expression of his views on the currency question.

WILLIAM ALLEN is fighting the Whig party with all the bitterness of a bygone age. He "still renews the ancient scene, forgets the forty years between." "These are the effects of doting age."

A STRANGER in Cincinnatiasked a friend there how Salm Cary came to be a General. "Oh, he has only adopted that title in advance," returned the friend. "He expects to be the 'General' Superintendent of a paper mill."

THURMAN has his speeches printed beforehand, and reads them from a proof-slip. He can't be provoked into a retort by "voices" in his audience, but sticks close to his letter press. His speech on Saturday last was done up in this way, and those he is to deliver during the remainder of the campaign will be similarly ground out.

IT is altogether probable that a radical change in the policy of the Government with reference to the Indian question has been decided upon by the Administration, and that there is something more than rumor in our Washington dispatch stating that in his forthcoming message to Congress the President will recommend the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the control of the War Department.

TWO or the Democratic organs in Missouri look askance at the new Constitution because, as they have been assured, it will owe its adoption as much to Republicans as to Democrats. The papers in question are the St. Louis *Times* and the Kansas City *Times*. They do not know enough about Constitutions, as a rule, to say what is the matter with this one, but the fact that it has Republican support looks bad to them.

IN an interview with a reporter at Allicance, Governor Allen said: "This is my last canvass. If elected, I shall never run for Governor again, and my friends must not expect it. If I am ever again a candidate for office, it will be one for which a canvass is not required." The old man has an eye on the Presidential race, but it will do him no good. The leaders of the party in this prize have divided and lost the prize,—*Toledo Blade*.

WE see signs that our old friend William Allen, of Ohio, is weakening, though he says so positively. At Greenfield, the other day, he said: "I shall stand upon the field to the last hour of the contest, and if it should be my misfortune to fall, will fall as the old Roman said it became an Emperor to fall. I will die standing and seek no bed to repose upon." What old Roman said it became an Emperor to fall *"standing?"* Come now, William Allen, give your authority! This vagueness, at this time, will not do! The public want to know!

THE *World* does not like Controller Green—many persons do not. But it has always been supposed that Mr. Green and Mr. Tilden have a good understanding with each other, especially on political matters. The *World*, however, has traced a rumor which seems likely to be offensive to the Governor, "to the Controller, Mr. Green, himself." We are afraid the *World* is bent on setting these two old political friends by the ears. And yet there are enough quarrels going on in the Democratic ranks to satisfy the most ill-natured observer. Wickham is against Green, Morrissey is against Wickham, Green is against pretty nearly everybody, and now Tilden is to be set against Green. Truly, a happy family, the great Democratic Party, at this moment. We advise the Republicans to go in quietly, and scatter the enemy while they are fighting.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE people of New Jersey are generally entirely competent to take care of their own affairs, but they will certainly make a mistake if they refuse to ratify the proposed constitutional amendments to be voted on the 17th of this month. So far as they go, the amendments are excellent, especially those guaranteeing free schools, empowering the Governor to veto separate items of a bill, and limiting the powers of the Legislature, to pass special acts. It is genevally far better to improve an old constitution by single additions than to undertake the construction of a constitutional instrument *de novo*. In the latter case all the political arts which make legislation a mere trading-off of measures affect the deliberations of the convention. When every particular is considered separately by the people, and accepted or rejected on its own merits, this cannot occer. There is generally more to fear than to hope from an Assembly empowered to recast the organic law of a State.

ALREADY the Liberal press of England is discussing the question, "Who shall be leader of Her Majesty's Opposition" in the House of Commons, during the session of 1876? It is not expected that Mr. Gladstone will consent to occupy that position. The Marquis of Hartington, who was almost the unanimous choice of the Liberal members, just before the late session began, showed a great deal of ability and tact, but failed to satisfy the ultra section of his party, which thought that he ought to have acted more on the offensive, particularly as the Government committed several palpable blunders throughout the session. Lord Hartington, in a word, was not sufficiently an assailant. It is possible that he may resign a position of great responsibility, which he has so far filled with credit to himself and advantage to his party. If he does, Mr. Forster, a very advanced Liberal, who visited this country last Autumn, and made "hosts of friends," may succeed him.

IF at this late date vigorous disavowal would save the Democratic party of Ohio from the consequences of its former concessions to the demands of its Catholic faction, Senator Thurman, in his Cleveland speech, would have effectually killed the issue now made on the school question in that State. But his effort will have been in vain. The Protestant sentiment of Ohio is evidently determined to punish the Democratic party for coquetting with the enemies of the schools, and we must approve the resolution. The only way to destroy the political influence of a compact and dangerous faction is for the people to show that any, even the slightest, concessions made it by the party leaders for the sake of its support will insure the defeat of the party which hopes by this means to win. Without this severity it will always be possible for a united and fanatical faction of the community to hold what is called the balance of power between the great parties and subject the will of the people to its own. A Republican victory in Ohio will put an effectual damper upon the aspirations of fanatics of whatever persuasion to disrupt our system of free and unsectarian education, or to drag into politics any religious issues. Catholics are not alone to be censured for this disposition. Nothing could be more desperate or unanswerable than to seek in this age of innumerable religious differences to revive the bloody issues of the sixteenth century.

PERSONAL.

THE Rev. Dr. Bellows, in his 61st year, is once more a father.

PROF. TYNDALL'S lectures on "Light" are translated into French, and very popular.

JAMES T. FIELDS will deliver a lecture on "English Literature" at Williams College.

WOODHULL and Claflin are lecturing in Vermont, to interesting audiences of baldheaded men.

SPINNER is going to Florida next winter to teach the rattlesnakes there what a real squirm looks like on paper.

DAVID R. RANDALL, a prominent lawyer and ex-District Attorney of Wilkesbarre, Penn., died of dropsy a few days ago.

THE New York *World* thinks that Disraeli could give a far less flattering portrait of Grace Greenwood than she could of him.

JOHN M. THATCHER, present Commissioner of Patents, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect September 30. Ex-Representative Duell, of the Twenty-fourth New York Congressional District, will assume charge of the Patent Bureau after that date.

JOSEPH FAY, one of the most distinguished of the Dusseldorf painters, is dead. He first became eminent by his "Samson and Delilah" and "Cleopatra."

JOHN SCOTT and J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburgh, and Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

SINCE the Cleveland *Leader* published that remarkable conversation between Thurman and "another man" at Put-in-Bay, it has been very generally remarked that Thurman has been extremely taciturn, even sour, and simply declines to admit that he has any views on anything.

NOW that monuments are being scattered round, the public should think of two deserving people: Miss Dickinson, who rejected all influences brought to bear, and sent a professional aristocratic roue to jail, and Dr. Hammond, of New York, who riddled a burglar until he looked like an ash-sifter set up on an end.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PIPER'S livery stable, in Gaysport, Blair county, Pa., was burned to the ground on Thursday morning.

GOLDSMITH MAID is to trot at Charter Oak Park, Conn., to-day for a purse of $2,000, to beat her own record.

THE Directors of the Winona & Southwestern Railroad have ordered a new survey for the railroad from Winona to Hesper, Iowa.

IF that California collapse had happened twenty years ago, we would have heard something about the "suspended bank directors." Times change.

PAUL LEWIS, a Frenchman, was struck by the fourth Philadelphia stock train going east on Thursday morning, near Tyrone. He is badly used up, but may recover.

CONGRESS HALL, at Sharon Springs, N. Y., owned by Fred J. Bang and J. H. Gardner & Son, together, with the sulphur bathing houses, were burned last Wednesday night. Loss $100,000.

THE woolen mill of Brodie, Paisley & Co., at Petersboro, Ontario, was burned on Wednesday morning. The loss is heavy, but partially insured. Sixty persons are thrown out of employment.

THE Board of Health of Milwaukee yesterday acted upon a report of Health Officer Johnson, recommending an abbatoir based on the public slaughtering system of Chicago. Why not adopt the idea here?

THE barn on the farm of D. K. Reamy, near Hollidaysburg, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night, with all its contents. The loss is heavy, but insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A PORTRAIT of Gen. Frank Blair, representing him in his prime, has been hung in the Missouri Capital at Jefferson City. It was painted by Gen. George C. Bingham, Adjutant-General of the State of Missouri.

DISPATCHES announce the signing of a treaty for peace by the Santo Domingo commander of the Columbian forces and General Reges Patria, commander of the forces of the insurgent coast States in Central America.

A BOSTON paper notices with alarm that five of the seven Congressional candidates in Missouri are Colonels, one a Major, and the last a General. They cannot hope for election. No true soldier will care to run before the people.

THE Southern Railroad Trustees awarded a contract for the stone work and superstructure of the Tennessee River bridge at Chattanooga to Smith, Dandridge & Co., of Baltimore, at $143,820. The highest bid was $196,816.

THE Importers' and Traders' National Bank, with a capital of $500,000, has been projected by capitalists of Boston. Its main object is to loan money on merchandise, in bond or in store, and on grain or cotton, in transit or warehouse.

WAUKEGAN, ILLS., is to be supplied with water from an Artesian well, which is pronounced by Mr. Chesbrough, of Chicago, and the chemists, as good for drinking and culinary purposes. It is also thought that the quantity will be sufficient for fire purposes.

SOME one has set afloat a malicious story to the effect that in a Chicago library a book on "self-culture" never got a reader. The librarians had a rebound and christened it "A Young Man on His Muscle," and anxious readers had to wait for weeks before they could get it.

A LOUISVILLE paper says the world is over populated. That city, however, is not a good one to build an estimate on. Two Louisville men and a quart of Kentucky whisky become so numerous that the neighbors think there are 2,000,000 of them.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

THE Earl of Dunraven has brought a game-preserve in Estes Park, Colorado, much to the disgust of the neighbors. The idea of introducing the British game laws, with all their severity, into the American Continent, is one which sticks in the craw of every true Western freeholder.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND boxes of peaches were received a few days ago at the Light street piers. The peaches were of good size and quality, and sold at prices varying from 30 to 80 cents per box. The Western cities are pretty well stocked with peaches, but at the same time twenty car loads were shipped to Pittsburgh and other Western points.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE Pennsylvania road, not to be outdone, and to preserve its due volume of mail matter in transmission, will on the 26th of September start a fast train, making the time from New York to Pittsburgh in eleven hours, and carrying the mails from Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The main volume of the Western and Northwestern mail, however, will be transmitted via the new fast line on the New York Central and Lake Shore to Chicago.

TOM SCOTT has got a new grip on Garrett in the matter of his railroad connections south from Washington. He had made an arrangement by which passengers from Washington for all Southern points go to the historic town of Bladensburg, whence they are conveyed by the new branch through Maryland, along the left bank of the Potomac, striking the base of the Insane Asylum to a point opposite Alexandria, where a transfer of the entire train across the Potomac is made by barges.

YESTERDAY as a resident of Howard street had reached the sidewalk on his way down town, his wife appeared at the gate and called: "Charles! Charles! I want money to buy a pair shoe strings." "Haven't got it," he replied, as he turned about. "But I must have two or three cents," she protested. "Two or three cents," he echoed, as he started off; "do you think I'm going to the bank and fool around and sign a check for two or three cents? You'll have to wait until next week."—*Detroit Free Press.*

MESSRS. THOMAS A. SCOTT and Hugh J. Jewett, Trustees of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, have issued a circular in which they announce that they have taken possession of all the property of the road, and that Mr. T. J. Hudson has been appointed Superintendent, and Mr. J. W. Lane, General Auditor and Ticket Agent. All other officers now engaged in operating the road will be continued in their present positions until further notice. All reports have to be made and all moneys paid over to Charles S. Sexton, the agent for Trustees at Springfield, Ill.

THE new decoration to be bestowed by Congress for heroic deeds in saving life will manifestly have its uses; and first of all everybody will agree Miss Ida Lewis should be honored in this manner. Her recent exploit, already noticed in the newspapers, has already revived the story of her life, which is again being circulated by the newspapers; and her name is honorably mentioned wherever it is known. It would be something to the credit of the sex if a woman should receive the first decoration of this kind—if the first American hero publicly proclaimed as such should be a heroine.

THE new through mail train from New York to Chicago will run at an average of 40 miles per hour, which is faster than any train in the world is now run for such a distance. It will convey to and from Chicago the mail for and from all new England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio, and fetch the mails from the Northwest, the Pacific, Missouri, etc. It will supply the best dispatch for St. Louis, and the Pacific mail matter arriving here in the afternoon will be delivered in New York at 11 o'clock the next evening. It will shorten the actual delivery to Boston by about twenty-four hours.

DR. I. I. HAYES, who attended the millennial in Iceland a few months ago, and who is consequently in a position to speak intelligently of everyihing pertaining to the island, has written a letter to the New York *Herald* concerning the recent volcanic eruptions. He estimates that one-third of Iceland has been rendered uninhabitable. The present eruption has been raging with greater or less violence since Christmas. Three large craters are incessantly roaring and thundering. As we have already noticed, the people fear most the ravages of scorbutic diseases, which will inevitably appear if the supplies of fresh meat, milk, etc., are cut off. Dr. Hayes earnestly seconds the appeals that are being made in England for the relief of the destitute and afflicted people. He hopes that the United States also will contribute something to this worthy cause. There certainly ought to be some money in America that can be spared for the poor people of Iceland, and perhaps our Government can now be induced to look more favorably on the scheme for the emigration of Icelanders and their settlement in Alaska. All that they ask to decide them in this matter is a promise of free transportation,—which perhaps the American Government might afford as a work of mercy, if not as an economical enterprise.

GENERAL SPINNER.

He Favors an Interconvertible Bond Payable in Coin—He is No Bullionist and Believes in Greenbacks.

The Utica *Herald* of the 30th ult. published on interview with Gen. F. E. Spinner on political and financial matters. In the matter of his own nomination for State Treasurer, the General says he retired from the United States Treasury with the intention of leaving public life forever. To that intention he still clings, and on no account will he consent to have his name proposed in the convention. The General expressed himself freely on the financial question, and gave his theory as that of an interconvertible bond, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent.—not Judge Kelley's paper bond, but one bearing interest in gold and capable of being honorably and easily substituted for our present Government sixes. He denied being an inflationist in any sense of the word, but said that, on the other hand, he was no bullionist, and agreed with nobody who describes and derides our present currency as a "rag money currency." He ascribed the apparent unpopularity of such a bond to the efforts of the banks to becloud and deceive the people with regard to its purposes and effects. But he predicted a time when their reasons and their false premises would be thoroughly understood, and the people would take the matter in their own hands and demand legislation that was in their interest. The effect of such a bond as this, General Spinner said, had been studied out by him in all its ramifications, and he was not only convinced that it was a safe and wise measure for Congress to enact, but that it was the only one whereby to achieve a stable, equitable and permanent financial basis for the Government. He spoke at length of the silver resumption clause of the act of Congress of last winter, for which he had only contempt.

Poor Grimwood's Mother.

An Aurora correspondent of the Chicago *Post*, writing under date of the 25th inst., has the following: "I was at Yorkville last night, and comfortably seated in the pleasant sanctum of the *News* when the proof of the last sad tribute to Newton S. Grimwood was handed in. Mrs. Springer corrected it with tears in her eyes. He had been foreman in that office less than two years ago, and I recollect his bright, boyish face as I had seen it on the occasion of a visit at that time. It may interest your readers to know how his mother first learned of her boy's fate. She is in very frail health, and the loss of the balloon as well as his ascension in it was kept carefully from her; she had been engaged in writing a letter to him, asking him to come home and celebrate her birthday, and telling him how much she missed his gentle, helpful ways, and none of the family had the courage to tell her, and they even made a pretense of posting the letter. It fell on the oldest daughter to break the sad news to her. She asked her to go with her into a room alone, as she had something to show her in the paper. The mother went without a misgiving. It seems as if no foreboding assailed her, and she took the paper with an untrembling hand, adjusted her glasses and read the line that was pointed out to her in the evening paper:

"SAD FATE OF NEWTON S. GRIMWOOD."

There was darkness for a space—a few hours of uncontrolled and uncontrollable anguish, and then, as by the vision of a cross, it was revealed to her that her boy was saved—not to the pains and penalties of this life, but to the fuller, greater existence with the redeemed of God—and to the mother as well as to the son the bitterness of death was past.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1875, - - - $778,261.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from MAY 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C Schmerts, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Ealley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

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A. L. RUSSELL & CO.'S
Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
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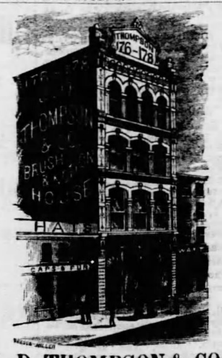
MORRISON, BARE & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
MANUFACTURE
Book, News and Tea Paper,
And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. All kinds of
Printing Papers
Made to order at our Mill.
Warehouse, 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. aSp:p57

MACFARLANE & PATTERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces,
COOK AND
HEATING STOVES
Common and Patent Shaking Grates, Fronts, &c.
OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET,
Foundry, Corner Brushton Avenue and Penna. Railroad,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.



J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS, TOYS & FANCY GOODS,
176 and 178 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.
New Fall Dress Goods,
TO-DAY
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
We now offer a very attractive assortment of New and Desirable Dress Goods, suitable for present and early Fall wear, from lowest to finest qualities, at lowest possible prices. New and desirable colors in
French Merinos,
Cashmeres, Mohairs, &c.
NEW
Black All Wool Cashmeres
Decided bargains at 62½c, 75c, 80c and $1 and finer grades.
Black Mohair Alpacas,
Splendid bargains, all prices, from 25c to 87½c.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Extra bargains in Black Silks from $1 to $2. Best Black Dress Silks from $2 to $3.50. Colored and Striped Silks at very low prices.
New Fall Shades in Silk Pongees.
New Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
Fall Colors in Debeges, Alpacas, &c.
POPULAR BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS!
At 12½c, 18¾c and 25c.
Children's Dress Goods in great variety.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
New and Desirable Dress Goods will be opened Every Day.
GENTS' DEPARTMENT.
Jos. Horne & Co.
Special novelties in New
London Styles
NECKWEAR,
JUST OPENED.
The choicest assortment of fine goods we have yet shown.
Brocade Satin
AND
Silk Windsors,
The Baden-Baden,
The Rutland,
and Buckingham
SCARFS.
FINE SUSPENDERS,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
PLAIN COLORS,
PLAIN WHITE,
AND
White with Fancy Colored Borders.
Retail Stores,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS!
THE LATEST STYLES,
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.
STEEL WORKS.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of Every Description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Ellipitic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First ave.
New York, 30 Gold St.....Chicago, 146 Lake St. Boston, 13 and 15 Custom House St.
HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL.
Office and Works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe16:m55
Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL!
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.
CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin.
OFFICE: NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.
Park Hair Dressing Saloon.
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.
Ladies' New Suits, Shawls, &c.
TO-DAY
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW FALL STYLES IN
LADIES' READY MADE
SUITS
Made in the best manner in all desirable materials and colors.
Ladies' and Misses' Suits, made to order on short notice. Orders from a distance by mail promptly attended to.
NEW FALL STYLES IN
Cashmere Sacques, &c.
Paisley and Fine Shawls.
Woolen Shawls.
Mourning Shawls
Complete assortment, all qualities.
New Felt Skirts.
Bargains in Poplin skirts at 50c.
Bargains in Fall Shawls at $1.
Bargains in Ladies' Braided House Sacques at $1.50.
Bargains in Clo

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

No. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 3, 1875.

The oppressive weather of yesterday intensified the dullness prevailing in financial circles, and but little business is being transacted. Yet the hopeful and even confident feeling we have previously mentioned still continues, and the belief is general that we will soon have a more active season of manufactures, and as a result, of monetary matters. There is a belief that the entire country is not only in process of natural recuperation, but that the harvests will to much toward hastening this recuperation. Our harvests, particularly at the Northwest, are very abundant, and are selling at good rates. This is the source of much prospective prosperity.

Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: The most notable feature in local business and and finances to-day was the general decline in the grain markets, which was due entirely to the continuance of the favorable weather for the maturing of the corn crop, and the belief that receipts of wheat from Minnesota and Iowa would soon be increased. It is, however, to be remembered that the harvest this year was later than usual everywhere, and that rains in August and June may delay the threshing so that the increase of wheat receipts may not be so large in the first half of September as anticipated. But, whether the wheat comes soon or not, it is now a well-established fact that the Northwest never had so much to sell as now, and at the same time the foreign markets continue so firm that there is a probability of getting good prices for all of it, and thus making the basis for an unusually active Fall trade.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¼	5-20's 1867	—
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122	" 1868—coupons	120¼
5-20's 1862		10-40's	115⅝
" 1864	116⅛	Currency 6's	122⅜
" 1865	116⅜	Gold 5 per cents	116
" 1865 n'w	117⅜	10-40's—coupons	116¾

N. Y. Cen	104	Ohio & Mississippi	19
Erie	16⅝	Union Pacific	73
L. S.	97½	Wabash & Wabash pf	53
C. & I. C.	97½	Harlem	134½
St. Paul	35¾	Adams Express	101½
Do. Pref.	63½	American Express	60
Middlesex	90	U. S. Express	40
Do. Central	68	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	57
North Western	66¾	Quicksilver	35½
Do. Pref.	87¾	Fort Wayne	100
Rock Island	108	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22½
Cleve. & Pittsburg	97¾	Panama	—
Toledo & Wabash	27⅛	Iron Mountain	16
Western Union Tel.	78½

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (\$)	56½	Cen. Trans (B)	48¾
Reading (\$)	56¾	Empire Do (S)	54
W. Che. & R. R.	(3)18	N. Y. & E. R. 7-30, (B)	91
Oil Creek (\$)	9	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	75

NEW YORK, September 2, 1875.

To-day some money was placed for four and one-half months on Governments as low as 2 per cent. Gold opened at 114, fell off to 113⅞, and advanced to 114¼, at which it closed. One million dollars in Government gold was awarded at from 114.05 to 114.06. Rates for borrowing were 1-64, ⅛, 3-32 flat, 2, 3 1-64, 6, and finally 1-64 per cent. Governments are firm. Railroad bonds are strong and higher, the leading features being Union Pacific sinking funds and Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds. The former advanced to 93¾ and the latter to 87. State securities were dull, except Tennessees, which are better.

Stocks opened strong and higher, the advance ranging from ¼ to ¾ per cent. Western Union advanced from 78¾ to 79¼. St. Paul from 35¾ to 36¾, preferred from 62½ to 63¾, Pacific Mail from 37¾ to 38, Erie from 15¾ to 16, and Union Pacific from 72¾ to 73¼. Northwestern common opened at 40¼, against 39¾ at the close yesterday, fell off to 39¾, and at it later recovered to 40¼. Lake Shore declined from 58¾ to 57¾, and afterwards recovered. The other changes were less important.

At the second call the market was firm. Stocks at the close were firm. Rock Island advanced to 108¼. Lake Shore was 58¼, closing at 58¾. Northwest common rose to 40¾, and preferred to 55, the highest figures of the day. St. Paul common left off at 36¾, and preferred at 63¾—also the best prices made. Western Union closed at 79¼, after an advance from 78¾ to 79¼. Pacific Mail, after selling up to 38, closed at 37¾. Union Pacific sold at 73¼, and closed at 73 bid, and offered at 74. Erie advanced to 16¼, Ohios to 19¼, and Hannibal & St. Joseph to 22¾.

The dealings in the general market today were attended with more confidence than at any time since the recent decline. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 115,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 5,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwest, 3,600 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 5,000 Erie, and 49,000 Lake Shore.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122¼; 5-20s of '64, 116¼; do of '65, 117¼; do of '65 new, 117¾; do of '67, 120¼; do of '68, 120¾; new 5s, 116¼; 10-40s, 115¾; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 101½; Tennessee, old, 50¾; do new, 50¾; Virginia new, 39¾; do old, 40.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Co., 78¾; Pacific Mail, 37¾; Adams Express, 101¼; Fargo Express, 78; American Express, 60; U. S. Express, 42½; New York Central, 104; Erie, 16¾; do preferred, 25, Harlem, 124; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 62¾; Union Pacific, 73; Lake Shore, 58¼; Illinois Central, 97½; Pittsburgh, 89½ Northwest common, 40¾; do preferred, 55; New Jersey Central, 110; Rock Island, 108; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 63¾; Wabash, 53½; do preferred, 7; Chicago & Alton, 100½; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 19; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 2; do preferred, 6½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Hannibal & St. Jo, 22½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 19½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 19½; Central Pacific, 101½; Union, 101¼.

LONDON, September 2—3 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1¼ per cent., or ½ below bank rates. In consequence of the payment of heavy railway dividends, the specie in the Bank of England decreased £300, or £00 in the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 53¾ per cent. Business was quiet at the opening of the market, although American securities were in fair demand, and in most instances higher. Consols are ¼ per cent. lower than at the close of business yesterday. U. S. sixes of 1881 show an advance of ¼ per cent. 5-20s of 1867 declined ¼, and U. S. fives, new, advanced ¼. Erie declined ¼. Illinois Central advanced ¼. Central Pacific sixes declined 1¼. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced ¼. Virginia State bonds, consolidated, show a rise of full 1 per cent. since yesterday, and are in active demand. The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged.

LONDON, September 2—5 P. M.—Consols: money 94 7-16; account 94 9-16. New 5s 105.

PARIS, September 2.—Rentes 66f. 40c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 26,394,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, September 2.—U. S. new 5s, 100¾.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Steamer, and Rail Road Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lucy Furnace No. 1	4	Shoenberger & Co No. 2	2
E. T. Steel Works No. 4		Byers, McC & Co No. 2	2
J. Moorhead No. 1	10		
Total			22

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Moorhead & Co No. 1	1	Reese G. & W No. 8	1
Total			2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Glass N. & Co No. 4	3	Zug & Co No. 3	3
Cambria I. W. P. No. 2	2	Lucy Furnace No. 1	12
Phillips N. & Co No. 3	3		
Total			24

Boston.

BOSTON, September 2—Flour: little doing and prices nominally unchanged. Wheat, and with light receipts and offerings, and a very light supply, prices here are fully maintained, for with standing most of the leading markets are weak, with a drooping tendency; old red winter quoted at \$1,50a1,55; new ditto \$1,40a1,45. The Oat market continues dull and overstocked, and prices are weak and drooping; quotable at 40c41 for mixed and 42 a43 for white. Corn dull, and notwithstanding the supply is small and the receipts light, prices are weak, with the feeling gaining ground that prices are destined to rule considerably lower. Ear quoted on track, at 80a82, and Shelled at 78a80. Rye is quiet and nominal at 90a92. There have been some few samples of Washington Co. Nth. Silver. Fall Barley on this market, but thus far no sales of any consequence have been made that we are aware.

HAY—The supply of baled continues light, but the demand is only fair, and prices have undergone little or no change; quotable at \$18a20 per ton, on track, according to quality and condition. Loose, from country wagons, \$12a17.

PROVISIONS—The market continues very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, and prices are no better; quotable, on track, by the carload, at 25a30c per bushel. Sweet Potatoes also dull; Baltimore, \$4 per bbl.; Jerseys, \$4,50 a5.

PROVISIONS—Trade is only fair, and prices are weak excepting for Breakfast Bacon and sugar-cured Hams, which are in very light stock.

Hams—Extra S. C.	14½	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₩ lb	14
₩ lb		Do., half barrels	14½
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	12	Lard-Ref. in pails	13
S'fast Bacon, S. C.	13½	Do. in tierces	14½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, cold	15	Do., in ½ bbls	15
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₩ doz	1	Do., in bbls	15½
Shoulders	13¾	Do., 3 lb caddies	17
Bacon Shoulders	13¾	Do., 5 lb do	16¾
Rib Sides	13¾	Do., 10 lb do	16¾
Short Rib do	13¾	Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do., 3 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, 1	23.50	Carbon Oil	—
Miner's Lard Oil		Cheese	—
Lard Oil			

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at \$3a 3,25 per bushel, and Clover at \$6,50a8,75.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 2, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards for the past five days, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	62 cars	63 cars	61 cars	16 cars.
Monday	11 "	49 "	10 "	3 "
Tuesday	30 "	141 "	11 "	17 "
Wednesday	18 "	29 "	9 "	18 "
Thursday	8 "	5 "	9 "	4 "
Total	129 "	288 "	100 "	58 "
Same time last week	79 "	166 "	64 "	87 "

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, show an increase of 50 cars of through and 122 cars of local stock, or an aggregate of 172 cars as compared with the corresponding time last week; the sales, if we mistake not, were the largest this year, footing up 4,384, against 2,395 same time last week. Philadelphia buyers took 85 cars; New York 20 cars; country buyers, 104 cars; local, 21 cars; making 255 cars in the aggregate. In addition to what was bought here by Philadelphia buyers, 85 cars, there were about 25 cars shipped on to that point in first hands.

The run of local cattle has been, if we mistake not, the largest we have had this year, and that of through stock was also somewhat larger than what it has been recently, but the average quality was again common; the great bulk of the offerings consisted of Texas, Cherokees and common natives, many of them just off grass and not more than half fatted, and for these the market rules exceedingly unsatisfactory. We heard of one owner who claimed that he lost three hundred dollars on three car loads, and, notwithstanding western men had their cattle bought cheapenough at the time of buying, the general majority of them are reported as having lost money. Salesmen reported a decline of 25c on the best and 40 to 50c on the common and medium grades as compared with last week, and even at the decline the market closed dull, in consequence of unfavorable reports from the East; the hot weather, together with the general depression in all branches of business, and the report of the cattle disease having made its appearance, was not without its effect in the same direction.

There was a very full attendance of country buyers, and but for this the market would have been still worse; furthermore, as recent rains have revived the grass in the eastern part of the State, and as that part of the country is almost bare of cattle, we look for a steady demand here during the next two months for Stockers. The supply of strictly prime matured beeves was small and prices for these did not drop as much as on the lower grades, in consequence.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers.....5,50a6,00
Good 1,300a1,400 steers.....5,25a5,50
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers.....4,75a5,00
Common, 900a1,000 steers.....4,00a4,25
Bulls, Stags and Cows.....2,50a3,00
Stockers, as per quality.....3,00a4,00
Texas cattle, as per quality.....3,00a4,00

DISEASED CATTLE.

In regard to this matter, of which mention was made in our last issue, a New York exchange, of Wednesday, says: The season for the annual panic about diseased beef and the Texan cattle fever is near at hand, and it does not surprise us to hear rumors of considerable numbers of fevertainted beeves on the way to Eastern markets, and even of the slaughtering of some of the first arrivals of these death-stricken bullocks for our own Washington Market; but as yet there has been no appearance of the genuine Texas fever among the droves offered here, and, with the watchfulness of the sanitary officers of the city, there is no good reason to believe that the sale of any diseased beef will be effected, even if attempted. It can do no harm, however, to put butchers who purchase their stock in Washington Market on their guard and warn them against the possible danger of getting diseased beef.

A Chicago paper, of Wednesday, says:—Within the past two or three days a few cases of "Spanish fever" have been developed at the Stock Yards. It is also reported that the disease has shown itself among some droves shipped East from here during last week, several head having died before reaching their destination. The appearance of this disease here was not unexpected, inasmuch as it has been more or less prevalent in the west for a number of seasons past. In St. Louis and vicinity much valuable stock is said to have been lost, and the trade here is greatly depressed in consequence. No deaths have taken place in the Chicago Stock-Yards as yet, and no serious derangement of the cattle trade is apprehended.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run, as will be seen, was 29 cars short of the corresponding time last week, and mostly common in point of quality; however, the demand was only fair, considerably short of what it was last week, but in consequence of the diminished receipts and offerings, sellers, contrary to general expectation, were enabled to hold their ground; in other words, prices were sustained. There is no question but prime fat sheep sold just as readily as they did last week and for fully as much money. The common and medium grades were dragging, but not quotably lower. Lambs continue very dull; there has been but little inquiry for several weeks, and nearly all the best lots have to go on in first hands. There is an increasing demand for stock sheep, and we look for the inquiry to hold out for several weeks yet. As regards prime fat sheep, some well informed operators are inclined to the belief that they are not likely to rule much, if any, below current rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,25a5,50
Good 85a90 lbs	4,75a5,00
Fair 75a80 lbs	4,25a4,50
Common 70a75 lbs	3,25a3,75
Lambs, as per quality	4,75a5,25
Stock Ewes	\$1,50a2,50

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs show considerable of an increase as compared with the same time last week, but they were light nevertheless, and a large proportion of the offerings consisted of grazers; good corn-fed, both light and heavy, have been selling readily, and that, too, at full prices, but green, slippery stock were very dull, and are likely to continue so. However, it is but proper to state that even for corn hogs the demand was unusually light, and a very few carloads over and above what is required to supply the immediate wants of shippers is all that is wanted to put the market on the back track, and the feeling very generally prevails, in view of a heavy corn crop, that current rates are not likely to be much longer maintained.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	8,75a9,00
Light Yorkers	8,00a8,30
Grass Hogs	7,00a7,50
Rough and Inferior	6,00a6,50

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₩	20a	30 lb	Oil, Anise	\$4.80a4.90 lb
2d select	40a	50 lb	Bergam	8.00 lb
1st select	60a	70 lb	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb
Alo, Cifuel	1.25a1.30 lb		Castor	18a20 lb
Oxalic	22a	24 lb	Lemon	4.80a5.20 lb
Tartaric	55a	60 lb	Linseed, R	75a78 gal
Alcohol	2.45a2.60 gal		Linseed B	78a80 gal
Aloes, cape	16a	20 lb	Neatsfoot	90a1.35 gal
Arrowroot	40a	50 lb	Olive	1.20a1.60 lb
Socot		75 lb	Qts	6.25a6.50doz
Alum	3¼a	4½ lb	Pts	3.25a3.50doz
Ammonia	13a	15 lb	Orange	4.00 lb
Carb	22a	25 lb	Origanum	70a1.20 lb
Arnica, Flor	15a	20 lb	Pennyroyal	3.00a3.50 lb
Assafœtida	25a	35 lb	Peppermint	4.50 lb
Bals. Copaib	95a1.00 lb		Sassafras	80a90 lb
Canada	75a	80 lb	Winterg'n	4.80 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal		Potash, Bi Carb	20 lb
Bis. Sub car	2.75a3.00 lb		Bi Chrom	25 lb
Sub pit	2.40a2.25 lb		Bromide	70a 80 lb
Blue Mass	70 lb		Chlorate	32a 35 lb
Vitriol	11 a12	lb	Iodid	3.33a3.50 lb
Borax, ref'd	16¾a	19 lb	Quinine	2.40a2.50 oz
Brim., Roll	6a	8½ lb	Rochelle	32 lb
Flor. sulp	4½a	6 lb	Salts	15 lb
Buchu	16a	20 lb	Glu. E.	15 lb
Calomel, Am	1.30 lb		Jpcac	1.85 lb
Camphor ref	80a	33 lb	Jalap P	85 lb
Canwood	5a	9 lb	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger		60 lb	Do Now	1.00a1.50 lb
Rom		50 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd		3.50 lb	Sar. Mex	29 lb
Chloroform	1.10a1.25 lb		Senega	98 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a	80 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb		Val. Grg	40 lb
Yellow	25a	40 lb	Ger	25 lb
Cochineal	63a	75 lb	Saffron Am	60a1.00 lb
Copperas	2a	3 lb	Amnum	14a 16 lb
Cream Tar	45a	50 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
			Glau	2½a 4 lb
Cubebs	15a	20 lb	Rochelle	30a 35 lb
Dovers Pd'd	1.75a1.85 lb		Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ergot	60a	75 lb	Seed, Can'y	20 lb
Ether, Nit	80a	85 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Sul	75a	80 lb	Hemp	7½a 8 lb
Ex. Logwood	14½a	15 lb	Mustard	8a 10
Liqu. Cal	32a	45 lb	Senna, Alex	17a 22 lb
Ital	24a	40 lb	Ber	12a 15 lb
Fustic	12a	15 lb	Tinnev	23 lb
Glycer, Pure	20a	30 lb	Shellac	37a 45 lb
Gowers'	25a	30 lb	Soda Ash	3½a 4 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb		Soda, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1.10a1.25 lb		White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	4.50a4.75 lb		Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	92 oz		Bi Carb	5a 6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a	9 lb	Strych, Cry	3.00a3.25 oz
Logwood	23½a	25a	Pulv	2.75a3.00 oz
Madder	12a	17 lb	Sugar Lead	24a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	90a1.00 lb		Turpen, spts	40a 42 gal
Carb	27a	35 lb	Varnish, No 1	2.25a2.50 gal
Manna, Fla	1.25a 10		Copal	1.25a2.00 gal
Morph, Sul	4.70a5.00oz		Damar	1.25a1.80 gal
Nit. Silver	1.65 oz		Japan	1.00a1.10 gal
Opium	6.90a7.20 lb		Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Powd	9.00a9.60 lb		Whiting	1½a 2½ c

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1875.

The market was firmer all around to-day, and while business was not, so far as we could learn, particularly active, there was a firmer feeling in consequence, without however, any very decided improvement in prices. Crude was quoted as follows: "Conduit" certificates, 97¼c; "Union," 92¾; "United," 97¼a98¾c; immediate shipment, \$1,22¾. No new wells reported of any consequence recently, and the production, from all that we can learn, has not varied much of late. Refined firmer, but unchanged at 11¾c delivered in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 9c on cars here.

The Barrel market remains quiet and unchanged; countries, \$1,15a1,25; city make, \$1,35a1,40.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	1,883
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	943
J. Bushnell	Model O W	179
S. Craig	Radiant O W	451
G. M. Robinson	Loomis O W	234
R. B. Duncan	Indiana O W	234
O. J. Greer	Sunbeam O W	234
O. J. Greer	Liona O W	163
G. M. Robinson	Vesta O W	99
G. M. Robinson	Sunbeam O W	74
Total		5,074

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F. & Co	1,141
Standard O W	Warden, F. & Co	676
National Oil Works	Warden, F. & Co	260
Livingston Bros	Warden, F. & Co	350
Livingston Bros	Eugene Poultney	350
Citizens Ref'g Co	Central Ref. Co	50
Wm. P. Logan & Co.	J. P. Logan	150
Standard Oil Co	Eugene Poultney	52
Total		3,032

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The market shows a slight improvement since our last, though without any animation; a few manufacturers are in town buying to a fair extent. Values exhibit about the same steadiness as previously reported. The transactions in the Woolen Goods market are on a larger scale and move more readily at prevailing quotations than heretofore. Prospects for the future are assuming a more healthy tone in general. California wools are in fair request at unchanged rates. Texas wools are quiet at the moment, but holders are firm in their views. The trade in Carpet wools report a good business passing at steady values. Supplies are light and holders are somewhat firmer in their views. In Fleeces there is no change worthy of note; selling in small lots at about steady prices. Pulled wools are in request, and meet with a steady demand at full prices. The sales embrace 126 bales of Fall California on private terms; 16 bales Spring California on private terms; 1 bale Black Fall on private terms; 5 bales Fall do. on private terms; 97 bales do. on private terms; 10,000 lbs. Cape at 35½c; 4,000 lbs. Eastern Texas at 34; 14,000 do. do. at 33; 30,000 do. XXX Ohio Fleeces, 51; 2,000 lbs. Michigan Fleeces at 43; 10,000 do. Free Georgia on private terms; 20,000 do. washed Colorado at 30; 20 bales Extra Pulled at 44; 100 bales Lambs Pulled on private terms; 50 bales Super Pulled at 43; 20 bales Super Pulled at 42; 6 sacks Low Scoured Texas at 52½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues quiet. Medium fleece meets a steady inquiry at our quotations, and combing, of which the stock is greatly reduced, is in fair request at full prices. About 80,000 pounds sold at the following prices: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia fleeces—XX and above, 45a47c; X, 45a47c; half blood, 50a51c; quarter blood, 46 a48; combing—fine unwashed, 30a31; medium unwashed, 36a37; washed fleece, 62a65; unwashed fleece, 40a43.

CHICAGO.

The wool trade is sluggish at the range of prices following: Tub-washed, strictly prime, 52a53c; do poor to good, 40a48c; washed fleece, fine, 40a41c; do medium, 41a 43c; do coarse, 39a40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 28a28c; do medium, 32a38c; do coarse, 39a40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 28a28c; do medium, 32a38c; do

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 2, 1875.

FLOUR—Weak and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; No 1 spring Chicago \$1,25; No 2 \$1,14a1,14½, closing nominally higher; spot \$1,14½ seller September; \$1,14 seller October; No 3 \$1,06½ a1,07, rejected 94a95c. Corn active; higher; No 2 62¾c spot. Oats higher; No 2 35a35½c bid seller September; 34¾c bid seller Oct.; rejected 31a31½c. Rye quiet and firm; 78c bid seller September; 78c seller October. Barley nominally \$1,08 seller September; \$1,05 seller October.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; \$20,50 spot; \$20,45 seller September; \$20,40a20,45 seller October. Lard a shade lower; \$12,85 spot; \$12,80a12,85 seller September; \$12,90a 12,95 seller October. Bulk meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at \$1,19.

On call board wheat was steady and ½c lower. Corn quiet and ½c higher. Oats easier and about ½c higher. Pork and Lard nominally unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Flour firm; receipts 7,000 barrels; super western and State \$4,85a5,50; common to good \$5,85 a6,00; good to choice \$6,05a6,05; white wheat extra \$6,50a7,50; extra Ohio \$5,65a7,20; St. Louis \$5,90a8,50. Rye flour quiet at \$4,75a5,75. Corn meal dull at \$3,55 a4,35. Wheat 1a2c lower; receipts 341,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring \$1,36 asked; winter red western \$1,40a1,41; new do \$1,40. Rye nominal; 95a98c. Barley and malt firm. Corn opened quiet and closed active; receipts 300,000 bushels; western mixed 74a 78c; sail 78a78½c. Oats scarce; receipts 21,000 bushels; western mixed 61a65c; white 58a59c. Hay firm at 80c. Coffee a shade easier at 19a20¼c. Molasses and rice quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet and firm; crude 5¾c; refined 11¼a11¾c. Rosin quiet at \$1,62½a1,70. Turpentine firm at 31½c. Eggs firm; western 20a21c. Pork easier at \$21. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; middles quiet; long clear 12¾a13c. Lard easier; prime steam 13½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at \$1,24.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Petroleum steady; refined 11¾c; crude 8½c. Flour: full prices; extras \$5,25a5,75; high grades \$7,75a8,75. Wheat in good demand; amber \$1,49a1,50; white \$1,55a1,63. Rye quiet at 70a74c for old white; 44a55c for do. Whisky \$1,24. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 30a31½c, firsts 28a30c; western extras 24a26c; rolls: extras 24a25c, firsts 20a23c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs quiet; western 22a23c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active; No. 2 western amber \$1,45; No. 2 red \$1,43. Corn quiet and firm; southern white 85a86c; yellow 83a83½c; western extra 77¾c. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions quiet. Pork \$22,25a22,50. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 8¾a9c; rib 12¼c loose; 9½a13¾c packed. Bacon steady; shoulders 10a10½c; rib 13¾a 13 3-4c. Lard dull; in 1-4a15c. Whisky firm; \$1,22a1,22 1-2. Petroleum unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, September 2.—Tallow 46s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—Cotton steadier; sales 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 5,000 American. Flour: State and western 27s. Wheat: No 2 to 1 spring 9s 9d a10s 6d. Pork: western 82s 6d; eastern 90s. Lard: 65s 6d. Bacon: c. c. 52s. Cheese: 52s. Tallow 43s. Corn: mixed 33s. Beef 71s 6d. Refined petroleum 9d: spirits 9½d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 2.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet; No 1 white Michigan \$1,32½; old \$1,43; amber \$1,32½; seller September \$1,33; seller October \$1,34½; No 2 amber \$1,21. Corn active and prices advanced; high mixed seller September 66½c; seller October 67½c; seller the year 38c; no grade 63c; damaged 55c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 cash and seller September 39c; seller October 40c; white 42c; rejected 34c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., September 2—Cotton quiet; 14½c. Flour firm; old family \$6,40a 6,75. Wheat firm; new 90a91,39. Corn firm; 70a75c. Oats new 30a36c. Barley quiet; spring \$1,20a1,30. Rye firm; No 2 85c. Pork \$20,75a21. Lard quiet; steam 13c; kettle 13½a14c. Bulk shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¾a12c; clear 12¼a12¾c. Bacon 9½, 13a13½. Whisky quiet and firm; \$1,19.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour weak; only a local trade. Wheat: but little done; \$1,42a1,43. Corn firmer at 61a61½c. Oats quiet at 35c. Rye firm; No. 2 75c. Pork dull; small lots \$22,00. Bulk meats and lard dull, but unchanged. Bacon firm at 9½a 13¾a13½c. Whisky firm at \$1,24.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—Cotton quiet; 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain: nothing doing. Pork nominal; \$22. Bulk meats 8¾, 12¼a13½c. Bacon 9¾, 13¾a 13½c. Sugar cured hams 13¾a14¼c. Whisky \$1,19.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 2.—Flour quiet, but firmly held. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee \$1,21½; No 2 \$1,18. Corn quiet and firm; No 2 61½c. Oats dull; No 2 in store 35c. Barley firmer; No 2 spring \$1,09a1,10. Rye firm; No 1 80c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 2.—Wheat No. 2 \$1,25; rejected 95a81; old No. 2 red \$1,18. Corn No. 2 [illegible] mixed 71c. Oats No. 2 [illegible] 2 do 41c. Petroleum unchanged.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 2.—Flour \$6,50a8. Wheat red new 75a81,09; old \$1,15 a1,30. Corn ear 62c; shelled 63a64c. Oats quiet at 40a45c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 2.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active; extra \$1,42; amber Michigan \$1,29. Corn dull; No 2 73c. Oats firm; No 2 43c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 2.—Cotton quiet at 12¾a13¾c. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky demand fair and market firm at \$1,24.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2.—Bacon quiet at 10 1-4, 14a14 1-4. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 2.—Corn and wheat unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Beeves: receipts 770 head, making 2,800 for three days, against 4,760 same time last week; at a reduction of nearly ½c since Monday the market is extremely dull and a number of car loads, mainly common, remained unsold; poor to prime native steers \$4,12½a6,00; poor to fair Texas and Cherokee cattle 7a9c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,240 head, making 11,370 for three days, against 10,170 for the same time last week; market dull and drooping, with slow sales; 5a8c lower. Calves 50c@\$4 per head. Swine: receipts 1,100 head, making 6,370 for three days, against 7,120 same time last week; live in fair demand at 8½@8¾c.

CHICAGO, September 2.—Cattle: receipts 3,000 head; market quiet; extra shipping steers in good demand at full prices; low grades dull and weak; common to extra shipping steers \$1a6,75; stockers \$2,25a3,75; through Texas \$2,25a3,75. Calves dull at \$3,50a5,30; shipments 2,800 head. Hogs: receipts 10,000 head; market easier; prices for low grades scarcely maintained; light \$7,80 a8,00; poor to good heavy \$7,50a7,80; shipments \$8,25a8,65; market closed with a downward tendency; shipments 4,000 head. Sheep: receipts 800 head; prices unchanged for inferior to choice.

BUFFALO, September 2.—Cattle: receipts 527 head; total for the week 7,633; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 8,800; market flat. Hogs: receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 9,600; market dull; Yorkers holding at \$7,75a8; heavy hogs sold at \$8,15a8,25.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—Hogs: little doing, owing to light receipts; quotations unchanged. Cattle in fair demand for good grades; sales good to choice native 5¼a6¼c; medium to fair 4a5c; good to choice Texans 4a4½c.

CINCINNATI, September 2.—Hogs firm; good higher; stockers \$6,25a7,00; good light \$7,85a8,10; good to extra butchers \$8,25a 8,60.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Cotton firm; 14¾a15c; futures closed very weak; September 13 23-32a13¾c; October 13¾a13 15-32c; November 13 9-32a13 5-16c; December 13 9-32 a13 5-16c; January 13 13-32a13 7-16c; February 13 19-22a13¾c; March 13 25-32a13 13-16c; April 14a14 1-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2.—Cotton dull; sales 48 bales; buyers waiting for a more desirable assortment; quotations unchanged; receipts 1,200 bales; no exports; stock 9,497 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The package trade was fairly active, and

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is now on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is by thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

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Because it is the Latest News from all parts of the world.

Best.

Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

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Especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers, who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Pittsburgh Female College. Fall term opens September 8. Charges reduced.

Suspicious.

A man named Michael Johnson was arrested on Allegheny yesterday for offering a silver watch for sale. He tried to sell it in several stores on Beaver avenue and could not explain to good advantage as to how he came by it. The watch is a heavy silver one and is of the "Home" manufacture. Johnson will have a hearing to-day.

Struck by a Telegraph Pole.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Dowden drove into Gay alley, Allegheny, and his wagon struck against a telegraph pole and broke it down. The falling pole struck him and knocked him off the wagon on which he was seated and bruised him badly. It was at first thought that one of his legs was broken, but such was not the case.

Attempted Suicide.

It is reported that a young lady, an inmate of a house of ill repute between Smithfield and Wood streets, attempted to commit suicide on Monday evening by taking a dose of poison, immediately upon the discovery of her effort at *felo de se* a physician was sent for, and with the aid of a stomach pump succeeded in extracting the poison and saving her life. Her motive for self destruction was not ascertained.

City Revenues.

The following are the office receipts of Allegheny for the month of August, as furnished by Controller Brown:

Mayor, Fines and Forfeitures ..	$ 395 44
Supt. Water Works	140 50
Clerk of Markets	1,760 71
Street Commissioner, West Dist.	81 00
Street Commissioner, East Dist.	87 50
Weighmaster, Diamond Scales ..	220 35
Weighmaster, Second Ward Scales	327 74
Weighmaster, Fourth Ward Scales	20 89
Bark Measurer	74 32

Western University.

This well established college begins a new term on September 6. It needs no commendation at our hands. But we have one word to say to those who think it necessary to send their sons away from home for a good education. The courses of study are just as extensive and the instruction just as thorough as in any institution of our land, and it is a sheer waste of money and a great lack of taste to say nothing of the wish of public spirit, not to patronize our own institution. We hope parents and guardians will not forget these facts.

Prospective Military Movements.

The Sixth Division, N. G. P., will be inspected by the Governor and Adjutant-General on Monday next at Friendship Park. There will be four visiting companies at the inspection, Capt. Hazzard's and Capt. Catlin's, from Monongahela city, and the Washington and Waynesburg companies. The Lafayette Guards received their new uniforms yesterday morning and will make a fine display when they appear on parade. Some unusually excellent marching may be looked for on Monday.

On Tuesday the Ninth Division, General Harry White's, goes into camp at Apollo, where it will be visited by the State military officials, who will, on Wednesday, proceed to Latrobe and inspect the Eighth Division, Gen. Gallagher's.

William Semple's Ladies' Journal.

We are in receipt of this beautiful and really excellent journal, which is the equal in every respect and superior in many to the journals of Peterson, Godey or Demorest. The fashion cuts are the very latest, with explanations that make them under-stood by the veriest tyro in millinery and dress-making, while the reading matter is carefully selected and will bear a high degree of merit. Mr. Semple is now prepared to meet the demands of his numerous customers with a new and desirable stock of American and foreign goods, at such prices as low as they can be bought in the United States, and will mail to those sending him their postoffice address a copy of the *Ladies' Journal* containing a couple description of the goods he offers for sale in trade. No. 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny.

Camp Meeting.

The members of the colored churches of this city and Allegheny have decided to hold a camp meeting at Grove station, Castle Shannon, which will be under the immediate supervision of Rev. Geo. Bosley, pastor of the John Wesley church, Pittsburgh. The meeting will continue in session at least ten days and those desiring to tent on the grounds can do so free of charge. Arrangements have been made for the running of special trains on the Castle Shannon railroad for the accommodation of those desiring to attend and on Sabbath they will run every thirty minutes. The Elder in charge will be assisted in the religious services by Bishop J. J. Moore and a number of able ministers from the different city churches. As this is the first meeting of the kind held by the colored people, in this vacinity, no pains will be spared to make it a decided success.

Police Committee Matters.

A regular meeting of the Police Committee was held last night in the Common Council chamber, Mr. W. W. Thompson in the chair. The other members present were Messrs. Darling, Herron, Knight, Porter, Rockwell, Meyers, Connelly, Foley and O'Neill. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The bills for the month of August, amounting to $16,313, together with a number of bills for supplies, were approved and ordered to be paid. Clerk Harrizell's report of the business transacted at the Mayor's office and by the Deputy Mayors last month was read and filed. The Committee on Supplies was instructed to ascertain if the contract for furnishing meals to prisoners in the Police Station has expired, had to go advertise for proposals for a new contract. Adjourned.

Fire Extinguisher Test.

By invitation of Robert Dittrich, a large number of persons witnessed a trial of Dittrick's Patent Fire Extinguisher, at the foot of Thirty-fifth street, in the Fifteenth ward, yesterday afternoon. Among those present were the Fire Marshal, Mr. Torley, of the Fire Commission, Samuel Evans, Assistant Chief, and a number of oil refiners and insurance men. The trial was made with an iron tank eight feet in diameter and about the same in height, filled with two inches of crude petroleum to within ten inches of the top, covering an area of fifty feet. When all was in readiness Mr. Dittrick applied a flaming torch to the oil, and in a few moments the contents of the tank were burning with great vigor, throwing up columns of flame and smoke, five or six feet high. The fire was allowed to burn a minute and a half, when the steam was applied through an apparatus connected with the tank, and in about eight seconds the fire was completely extinguished. Two such experiments were made with the same successful results. Mr. Dittrick's Extinguisher consists simply in steam, the appliance for which is patented, and can be attached to any kind of a tank at a small expense. Those who witnessed the test yesterday expressed themselves well satisfied with the invention, and regard it as a perfect success.

NEW BRIGHTON FIRE.

Three Buildings Burned Down.

At New Brighton, about half past three o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in Townsend's building, on Main street, occupied by Mr. L. Herzog as a shoe store. Before the flames were extinguished they had consumed property to the value of $12,000 or $13,000, represented by two other buildings in addition to Townsend's, and which were occupied by Mr. Whitely as a dry goods and grocery store, and by A. Shannard as a bakery. The loss is but partially covered by insurance. Immediately upon the discovery of the fire an alarm was sounded, and the New Brighton and Fallston fire companies and the Beaver Falls steamer were soon on hand, and prevented the fire from destroying other than the three buildings mentioned. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is ascribed to an accident.

The Rising Sun Oyster Crackers

Are just what you will like. Try them. Sold by all grocers.

FRATRICIDE AT MANSFIELD.

An Old Feud the Cause of the Murder.

A Colored Man Killed by his Half Brother—He is Brutally Assaulted After Being Shot—Is Beaten Over the Head with a Gun Barrel —Dies of his Wounds in Twenty Minutes—The Murderer at Large.

Last evening, about eight o'clock, a fratricide occurred at Mansfield, seven miles west of this city, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, which resulted in almost instant death to Samuel Marshall, a colored man, at the hands of a half brother, named William Green. It appears that these two men have been living in Mansfield for some time—both being children of the same mother who was married a second time, after the death of her first husband. Being on good terms, they went into partnership in the shoemaking business, and continued to work together in harmony until a dispute arose about some money matters which they were unable to settle amicably. This trouble ripened into a serious difficulty which caused a dissolution of the firm and a consequent division of the proceeds thereof. Ever since that time they have held a spite toward each other, and were anything but brotherly. Soon after the dissolution of partnership, they both engaged in the business of driving teams for a living. Marshall worked for Isaac Ross, a farmer near Mansfield, while Green sought employment elsewhere. Last spring they were employed in hauling coal, existing between them to such an extent that they went into partnership and put in a small lot of potatoes on the shares. Last night about eight o'clock Green put his gun on his shoulder and started over to Marshall's house to see him in regard to their crop of potatoes, but finding that he had not returned home from his days' work, he concluded to wait for him, so settling down in the door he contented himself until the time of the arrival of his brother. No sooner did the two men meet than did an altercation take place in regard to the potatoes which they were to share equally. Land words followed, but the difficulty was of short duration, for Green, who had armed himself with a gun, fired at Marshall, the shot taking effect in the abdomen. As soon as the wounded man fell, his assailant began beating him over the head with his gun, striking him with such force as to break the stock off the barrel. This finished, Green made his way to his home in great haste, threw the weapon on the floor, told his wife what he had done and left for parts unknown, since which time he has not been heard of. The condition of Marshall was immediately looked into by those who appeared on the ground, where he was lying, and a physician summoned. Dr. W. C. Harker was called in great haste, but before his arrival the dying man was a corpse. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made by the physician, who stated that the wound in the abdomen was sufficient to cause death without any beating over the head. The body of the deceased was taken into the house and the Coroner notified by telegraph of the murder, who left for Mansfield this morning and held an inquest.

When it became known that the old feud, in connection with new difficulties, between the two brothers had terminated as it did, the citizens of the quiet borough were thrown into a state of excitement, and efforts were made to effect the arrest of the murderer, but all attempts to ascertain his whereabouts proved futile. Every nook and corner of the entire village was searched without finding any traces of the assassin, so the conclusion arrived at was that he had beat a hasty retreat to parts unknown. Notwithstanding the fact that no reward will be offered for the person who is found lead to his capture, the officers are searching diligently for him, and will not cease their labors until he is apprehended. The excitement failed to die away until a late hour of night, when the villagers retired to rest.

The only thing which Marshall said after being shot, was, he called out loudly "God, have mercy on me," which he repeated a second time. Twenty minutes after he received the fatal shot life was extinct. He suffered intensely for a few moments, but soon passed into an unconscious state, and died without a struggle.

The murdered man was thirty years of age and unmarried, while his assassin was three years younger and has a wife but no children.

ALLEGHENY STREETS.

Some New Improvements Contemplated.

The Pleasant Valley Car Stables—West End Avenue—Keeping up Eckert Street—The Expenses Last Month.

A regular meeting of the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. W. W. Ackley presiding.

On motion, the stables of the Pleasant Valley Railway Company were allowed to remain on the line of West End avenue until further notice.

It was agreed to report adverse to the ordinance for a sewer on James street.

The Street Commissioner was directed to notify Wm. Miller to grade and pave Winifred street passable on it would be done by the city at his expense.

The engineer was directed to establish the grades of Winifred street and Strawberry alley.

Messrs. A. Coulran, Heagy and Bedell were appointed a sub-committee to ascertain the cost of moving the Methodist Episcopal Allegheny Cemetery off West End avenue. In widening this avenue some of the property of the cemetery was taken, and in consideration for allowing this property to be taken the city agreed to move the fence without cost to the Cemetery Company.

The petition for opening a street in Lowrie's plan of lots, in the Fifth ward, which would run through and destroy Lindsay & McCutcheon's rolling mill, was placed on file.

The petition for change of grade on Woods Run avenue, and the remonstrance against the same, were both placed on file, leaving the grade as it has been established.

An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for a sewer on Virgin alley, from the German National Bank property to Peach alley, along that alley to Liberty street, thence to Madison avenue.

Messrs. Hardman, Wilson and Hall were appointed a sub-committee to see what is necessary to protect Eckert street at the Eleventh ward school house from being washed away.

The matter of repairing a portion of Madison avenue and the re-laying up Street Commissioner Tyson submitted an estimate, showing that it would cost $5,759.50 to do the work. It was decided to postpone this work until next year, for the reason that the appropriation is nearly ran out.

Street Commissioner Tyson was authorized to repair Gerst alley.

The monthly pay rolls as follows: Eastern District, $3,640.00; Western District, $1,713.43, were approved, as were a number of bills.

Adjourned.

JUSTICE TO ALL.

The Return Trip of the Xanthas From New Castle—The True Statement Concerning the Ungentlemanly Proceedings.

The *Leader's* account yesterday of the disgraceful proceedings on the return evening on the train which brought the Xantha club home from New Castle was correct in the main, but it was guilty of the grossest injustice in connecting any of the members of the Xantha nine with the origin or continuance of the row. In that respect it was conspicuously incorrect, and will be requested to-day to give publicity to the other and correct side of the affair. We have it from a gentleman who was on the train, and who is one of the most respectable citizens, that the only member of the Xanthas who interfered was the Captain, and he did it wholly in the interest of peace and good order. On the evening preceding the game at New Castle, a party of Pittsburgh sports and pickpockets went to that place on a freight train for the purpose of operating in the large crowd that they correctly inferred would be present to witness the match. Upon the return home they got on the same train with the Xanthas, and they alone are responsible for the drunkenness, obscenity, swearing and fighting which characterized the return trip. Had the saloon company furnished a sufficient number of cars to accommodate the passengers the ladies would not have been obliged to submit to what they did. All the available space in the coaches was crowded by persons unable to get seats, until the train arrived at Rochester, when the conductor added another car and transferred to it those who he judged of the quarreling and disputing of the drunken, disreputable rabble. It is not fair to hold the Xantha boys responsible for what they had nothing to do with in any way, save in the preservation of quietness, and we make this statement in order that those who have read biased reports may read one which does justice to all concerned. The Xantha boys conducted themselves with propriety, and were engaged in no disorderly conduct. Some of the thieves who picked a number of pockets while the train was returning have been spotted, and their arrest is anticipated.

The Xanthas and Iron City clubs play at Union Park this afternoon. The game will be a fine one and well worth seeing.

At Hazelwood this afternoon the Sponge Cup club, of Municipal Hall, will play the P. O. D. nine, from the Pittsburgh post office.

TAKEN FROM THE RIVER.

The Body of a Little Boy Found.

On last Tuesday afternoon Tommy Griffin, a lad six years of age, left his home on Gazzam's Hill, in the Fourteenth ward, in company with a crowd of boys to go to the river, since which time he has not been heard of until yesterday afternoon, when his body was taken from the Monongahela river near the Pipe works at Soho. As soon as recovered, the remains were taken to the residence of his parents, when the Coroner was notified, who repaired to the spot and held an inquest on the same, which resulted in the finding of a verdict of "found drowned," no one being able to state how the little fellow happened to fall into the river.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Business Disposed of on the Second Day.

Reports from the Churches—How the Work has Progressed During the Past Year—Encouraging Reports—Interesting Details of Yesterday's Proceedings.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CASTLE SHANNON, Sept. 2, 1875.

The morning session opened with devotions conducted by J. Gregory.

The President announced the committees ordered on Wednesday. On motion, the order of the day for ten o'clock was postponed until 2 P. M. Reports from pastors and churches were resumed. D. H. Davis, Harrisville, W. Va., effective all years. J. Herbert reported by letter; was effective nine months, when his health failed; is not able to take work; asked a supernumerary relation, which was granted. J. H. Kahle, Philippsburg, Pa., effective all the year. J. H. Smith's case was referred to a special committee, because of complaints; Committee—Dr. Collier, S. F. Crowther, John Gregory, W. R. Cowl, Sharpsburg, Pa., W. West, Lewis, W. Va., C. A. Sipe, Fairmont, W. Va. James Robinson, Publishing and Book Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa., reported his disposition of the proceeds of the sale of the Johnstown church property, according to the order of this Conference at its last session. He has placed it as directed, and has now made the custodian of those notes for this Conference, G. B. Dotson, Pittston, Pa., reported effective. R. C. Moulton, Youngstown, O., reported to special committe. R. Boreman, Washington, D. C., reported by letter, wife sick; has been effective all the year. W. H. Phipps, City Missionary, worked the year, and with fair success. C. P. Goodrich, has surrendered his papers, confessing unworthiness. D. R. Helmick, superannuated, referred to that committee. E. Mathers, Bakerstown, Pa., presented a letter from Bakerstown church, the delegate not being present. Referred to the proper committee. Jno. Hodgekinson, Elizabeth, Pa., G. G. Conway, Waynesburg, Pa., W. T. Wilson, Eldersville, Pa., reported active all the year. F. J. Scott, Z. Ragan, Gregory, were constituted a committee on Ministerial Record. Some of the pastors having omitted to ask contributions of their people by a sense of the general interests of the cause of Christ, the law on the subject was read, and the delinquent members and churches reminded that these duties would be positively required hereafter. H. Sivitor, Second Church, Allegheny city, and C. P. Jordan, West Va., were active all the year. W. McCracken, though not in the regular work last year, reported that he had preaching nearly every Sabbath.

At 11 A. M. business was suspended and the hour spent in worship. G. G. Westfall read a lesson from the 33d chap. of Ezek. "All hail the power of Jesus' name," was sung, after which prayer and song were alternated until 12 M., when the conference adjourned.

Afternoon Session

opened at 1:30 P. M. in the usual way. The Committee on Boundaries, H. Palmer, Chairman, reported that he united Bethel and Fairview pastorates for the coming year. Adopted. On motion, it was resolved that the President, to be elected, shall do pastorate work during the ensuing year. Two o'clock having arrived the order of the day was taken up, namely, the election of a President, Committee on Pastoral Relations, and Conference steward. T. H. Colhour was elected President, J. Cowl, P. T. Laishley, ministers, and W. T. Hazelet and E. L. Wade, laymen, were elected the Pastoral Committee. W. Wallace was elected Conference steward.

J. J Wagoner, J. B. Bartholomew, T. I. Elliott, J. J. Murray, D. D., were introduced and invited to honorary seats.

An invitation to attend a Sabbath School reunion at the First Methodist church, Pittsburgh, next Sabbath at 2 P. M. was accepted by the Conference. The Committee on Unfinished Business reported in part. The report was recommitted.

W. C. Piersal was introduced and invited to an honorary seat.

Adjourned at 4:30 P. M. to give the committees time to work. Prayer by Rev. N. P. Swift. Meeting in the interest of colleges to-night.

C.

DISAGREEMENT OF EXECUTORS.

An Important Question Argued Before the Orphans Court.

An argument was heard by Judge Hawkins of the Orphans Court, yesterday, on the question of the authority of the Court to compel two executors of an estate to assent to the sale of certain trust property. The status of the case is as follows: Mrs. Barbara Negley died on the 10th of May, 1867, and in her will, named Judge Mellon and George G. Negley, her son, as executors of her estate, in which they have ordinary devisees and legatees of the same, to wit: her sons, Daniel and George Negley, the heirs of her deceased daughter, Isabella Beatty, and her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Mellon. R. D. Beatty, one of two heirs of Isabella Beatty, sold his interest to T. A. Mellon. The representatives of Daniel Negley, deceased, were William B. and E. H. Negley. The estate of Mrs. B. A. Negley consisted largely of real estate, with some ground rents, all in Pittsburgh. For a time the executors proceeded to carry out the provisions of the will but finally a disagreement sprang up in regard to the sale of the real estate, the propriety of hastening or delaying sales and closing up the business. It is set forth in the petition that George Negley, one of the executors, claims that under the will he has power to delay the matter as long as he may desire and that about a year ago he consented to make partition of the remaining real estate of the testatrix, and that the legatees would release him from liability for the amount claimed against him under exceptions to the first administration account. This was finally assented to, as represented, provided a partition could be made satisfactorily to all. An effort was made to divide the property, which proved a failure, and the project was abandoned. It is now claimed that there is no power for the sale of the real estate except by direction of the Court, as George Negley declines to assent to any sales which are likely to be made.

The case was argued by Judge Mellon for the petitioners, who held that the Court had the power to compel the closing up of the business of the estate within a reasonable length of time. The speaker stated that previous to the panic he favored the sale of all the property which could be disposed of, as he thought the time near at hand when it would be difficult to dispose of it. He argued that there were a number of building lots in the Nineteenth ward, and a farm which was unproductive and upon which, heavy taxes were being paid each year. He thought thousands of dollars had already been lost by delay, which he claimed had been caused by the unwillingness of his brother to accept the offers made for the land in question. The Judge thought that the worst times had not yet arrived, and argued that the theories of the executors being irreconcilable, the Court had the power to act and do what it thought would be to the best interests of the estate, otherwise the trust might never be executed.

United States District Attorney Reed replied by saying the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. The testatrix had given the executors discretion in the disposition of the property, those interested were opposed to sales during the present dull times, and it was not for the Court to step in and interfere. It was claimed that a partition had actually been agreed upon by all parties, and that subsequently the petitioners in this action declined to abide by it, and fell. Mr. Reed contended that the Court could make no order, inasmuch as it was not claimed that there was any dereliction of duty.

At the conclusion of the argument, the papers were taken by Judge Hawkins, who reserved his decision.

In Memoriam.

At a special meeting of the United Brethren of Mutual Relief, held at their rooms in the Wylie avenue A. M. E. church on the evening of the 29th of August, to take action in reference to the death of Rev. John Peck, one of the leading members of the association, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the association thereto, and reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The members of this association have learned with sentiments of profound sorrow, that Rev. John Peck, who has for a period of over forty years labored in this community in the real interests of his race as a leader, minister and representative, in most that would tend to their elevation, and one of the originators of this association, has been removed by an allwise and inscrutible Providence from time to eternity, and while we bow with resignation to the will of Him who shapeth all his dispensations for good, we feel that we have, in common with our fellow citizens, and the christian community, sustained a loss in the decease of our brother that will long be mourned. We therefore enter on our minutes the following resolutions expressive of the respect and esteem for our late associate and brother.

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. John Peck this association has met with the loss of a true and tried brother, one whose pathway through life was marked by many bright spots lighted by Christian purity; zealous in all things for the up-building of his Redeemer's kingdom and the amelioration of the condition of his fellow men, whose counsel and advice was much sought after and highly respected.

Resolved, That to his wife, children and other relatives and friends our hearts extend sympathy in this their trying hour, and would beg of them to dry the tears of sorrow in the knowledge that they mourn not as they who have no hope; their loss is his gain, he giving abundant evidence that he knew his "Redeemer liveth." In his death humanity sustains a loss, as his heart was ever open to the claims of his brother man—useful in life, active in good, his death creates a void not soon to be filled. In the days of our bondage, in him the slave ever found a friend: in the days of freedom, in him the freeman found sympathy and encouragement. God has loved him, and has called him, we mourn a brother, friend and counselor.

Resolved, That this association wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of this be furnished the city press, *Recorder and Elevator*.

G. S. WOODSON,
BARNEY MAHONEY,
SAMUEL ROBINSON, } Committee.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2, 1875.

Western University opens Sept. 6th. Office hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. 15t.

REDUCING WAGES.

The City Property Committee on the Retrenchment Path—Salaries Cut Down Last Night.

The City Property Committee succeeded in getting a quorum last night and transacted the following business, Mr. Hunter presiding.

The action taken at the last meeting relative to the sale of lots in the rear of the Fifth avenue market house was reconsidered and the matter referred to the Market Committee.

The pay roll of the employes of City Hall for August, amounting to $560, was approved and ordered to be paid.

From the sub-committee on City Hall, Mr. Kerr reported in favor of a general reduction in the wages of City Hall employes. The report was received and the matter was once taken up. The salaries of Assistant Janitor Edward Magee and Mrs. McCrea, janitress of the Mayor's office, were dispensed with altogether, and it was decided that the janitorship of Mr. Musgrave, would not be needed during the warmer months of the year. The salary of Janitor Jno. Born was reduced from $93 to $75 per month, and night fireman Wm. Clawson from $78 to $60 per month. The wages of five women, who are employed in cleaning Municipal Hall, and each of whom received $40 per month were reduced to $30 per month. The saving per annum effected by this retrenchment is as follows: Edward Magee, $900; Mrs. McCrea, $600; Wm. Musgrave, $300; Jno. Born, $216; Wm. Clawson, $180; women, $600; total savings $2,796. Janitor Kelly was ordered to exercise supervision and control over all the employes in City Hall. A resolution offered by Mr. Musgrave, directing the removal of all the furniture in the Janitors room except two chairs, was lost. The object of it was to put an end to loafing in that apartment.

The matter of providing additional desk room at the Central Station was refered to the Police Committee.

Adjourned.

EDUCATIONAL EDIFICE.

The New School House in the First Ward, Allegheny.

The new school building of the First ward, Allegheny, at the corner of Rebecca and School streets, which was thrown open for public inspection yesterday for the first time, is one of the most complete in every respect in this country. The basement is provided with a directors' room, with a fire proof safe for the storage of valuable papers, two large spaces with cement floors for play rooms in wet or wintry weather, and two rooms on the School street side, for the janitor and janitress. At each corner of the first floor and recitation rooms twenty-four by thirty-five feet, and fourteen feet high, and one large room for the Principal. The second story is reached by four stairways. This floor corresponds with the one already described, having, as is the case throughout, wardrobes for each room. The drinking fountains are in the main vestibule on this and the third floor. The third floor has three recitation rooms and the exhibition hall. This latter has a seating capacity of 500, is twenty feet high and has a large stage, with a side door and corridor leading to one of the recitation rooms, which may be used for dressing purposes on occasions that demand it. All the doors open outwards, and this, with the stairway capacity, would permit the emptying of the entire building in a few minutes, without confusion or accident. The rooms will be heated by stoves. The contract price for the building was $40,000, but the purchase of a lot on Rebecca street, extras amounting to about $3,000, and $1,000 invested in new furniture, will bring the total figures up to $46,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Found Dead in a Door Yard.

Yesterday morning the body of Jacob Pifer was discovered lying in a yard on Forty-eighth street, Seventeenth ward, by Ellen Roach. An examination of his body disclosed the fact that the man's skull was crushed in and his body lifeless. As soon as the news gained currency, great excitement prevailed, as it was thought a murder had been committed. At the inquest, which was held by Coroner McCallin, it was ascertained that the deceased was a native of the Keystone Bridge works, and on Wednesday night when he went to his room he was either sick or slightly under the influence of liquor. Between twelve and one o'clock John Plunkett and Charles Miller, who roomed in the same house with Pifer, went to his room and found him with his head out of the window. They placed him in bed, and going to sleep themselves, knew nothing further concerning him until this morning. It is supposed that he stepped from the window to the roof of the back building, which runs close to the window, and that he unintentionally walked off the roof. After hearing the evidence, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was about forty years of age, and had been in this country four years.

Mr. Pifer had some effects and a bank account of $132, and it was thought proper to place his affairs in the hands of an Administrator. Col. Hamilton was appointed to that position yesterday, and will see that a proper disposition is made of the valuables of the deceased.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities.

DETECTIVE ROGER O'MARA last night arrested Mart Hazen on suspicion of having stolen a fifty dollar watch about a month ago from a man named Holland. The watch was recovered a day or two ago at a pawnshop, where it had been "spouted" by Hazen. The prisoner will have a hearing to-day.

WM. MCCLEARY was sent to the Work House yesterday by the Mayor, for thirty days, on suspicion of having robbed Thomas Kaufman on Wednesday night, at the Ledgwick House, in the Diamond, of a forty dollar watch and a seventy five dollar gold chain. McCleary was one of those who slept in the same room with Kaufman, and as the finger of suspicion was thought to point toward him with considerable precision, the Mayor deemed it best to retire him for one month.

RATHER CHEEKY.

How a Cottage Wasn't Furnished.

If the allegations of Fredericka Geiser, which are made before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, against Michael Lininger, are true, the latter has undoubtedly been indulging in sharp practices. It is represented by the plaintiff that Michael was to become her husband, and that every arrangement had been made to that end. In order to put a house in shape for the reception of the couple "after the ceremony had been said," it is further charged that the defendant obtained about $100 from the plaintiff with which to buy furniture for the prospective cottage home, but he failed to apply it to the purpose intended. On the contrary, he used the filthy lucre for his own benefit. As soon as this came to the knowledge of Fredericka, she began suit, which resulted in the commitment of her once adoring lover, for a hearing.

The County Treasury.

As it has been determined to put in nomination a candidate for County Treasurer, considerable attention is directed to the office, and there is an ardent desire to give the nomination only to a first-class man. Under such circumstances the friends of Judge John E. Parke, of Allegheny, are strongly pressing his claims. They make the assertion, if a thoroughly acceptable candidate is wanted—one who would give additional strength to the county ticket—that the man to select is Judge Parke. They claim this on the ground that Judge Parke, in all points, fully meets the Jefferson test of capability and honesty. No man in the community stands higher for probity and fitness for an important public trust. The Judge has experience in financial matters, has had a very complete business training, extending through many years of active life, and is withal a gentleman who is as courteous as he is eminently capable. No one questions his ability, or his personal integrity, or his record as a straightforward Republican. Hence his friends claim for him that recognition from the party which he deserves. They urge his nomination, and are working for it, because they believe the name of Judge Parke on the County ticket would add very materially to its strength, as he is very generally known throughout the county, and wherever known is held in the highest esteem. The Judge will go into the Convention with a strong support, and his chances are considered very rosy.

Stocks at Auction.

This evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

8	shares Allegheny National Bank.
50	" Third National Bank.
30	" Armenia Insurance Co.
25	" Shoe and Leather Bank.
25	" Smithfield National Bank.
50	" Manchester Savings Bank, and

other valuable stocks.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer,

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The regular monthly meeting of the County Prison Board will be held to-morrow.

····The Survey Committee being unable to get a quorum, did not meet yesterday afternoon.

····The lecture of Rev. Dr. Gallandet on "A System of Instruction for Deaf Mutes," will be delivered in Trinity church this evening.

····Officer Henreichs of, Allegheny, yesterday received as a present, an eagle which measures over six feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other.

····Persons who visited the watering places during the wet season now wish they had remained at home then, and taken their trip during the existing hot weather.

····"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," but we know from personal experience that the midnight melody of the frisky musquito is anything but soothing in its effect.

····Dr. Hall says people only need a washing with soap once a week. Just let him come to Pittsburgh and fight it out on that line for seven days, that's "hall" we got to say about it.

····An insane woman named Elizabeth Nass, was picked up in the Allegheny Parks yesterday, and the police were unable to learn where she resides. Unless some of her friends call for her to-day, she will be sent to the Poor Farm.

····The will of Thomas M. Barbin, late of this city, was filed with Register Gray yesterday. Elizabeth Barbin, wife of the deceased, and Domenec Gallagher, are named as executrix and executor of the will. Bond is dated April 16, 1875.

····Messrs. Lewis & McKee, of this city, have been awarded the contract for grading, paving and curbing Market street, Steubenville, Ohio, at $16,221. Messrs. Booth & Flinn, also of Pittsburgh, bid $10,700, and Fred. Gwinner, of Allegheny, $11,740.

····The large quantities of ice which floated from the Arctic into the Atlantic ocean, and which are credited with having caused the dampness of July and the early part of August, have evidently melted, and as a result suffering humanity is now on the melt too.

····The Sunday School Convention of the Pittsburgh District A. M. E. Church is now in session at Uniontown. There is a large attendance and the business is progressing harmoniously. Rev. W. A. J. Phillips has been elected President and Samuel C. Hornesty, Secretary.

····Brooks, the man who undertook to walk one thousand half miles at Wilkins Hall, on Fourth avenue, in the same number of half hours, failed on Wednesday evening, after walking 350 miles, which required fourteen days and thirteen hours. He had the traveling of five days and twenty-one hours to do when he gave up.

····Charles Smith, a farmer residing near Millerstown, appeared in Allegheny yesterday in search of a horse which has been missing from his premises for some days. He found the animal and was about to bring suit for its recovery, but when he found that it had been sold by his son, who had taken it without consulting his *pater familias*, the thoughts of a lawsuit were all banished from his mind, and the horse was allowed to remain in the possession of its new owner.

····The compositors on the Allegheny *Mail* yesterday struck against a reduction of wages from 40 to 30 cents which reduction it was announced would go into effect next Monday. The managers succeeded in securing several female compositors who got out the paper, although it was somewhat behind time. The male typos, at last accounts were still on the strike, and the *Mail* managers seemed to be equally as positive the other way. So the situation stood, up to the latest accounts from the seat of war.

····The National Gas Company will have their line completed by the first of October. The distance from the well, as traversed by the pipe line to Graff, Bennett & Co.'s well, is eighteen miles. A six-inch wrought iron pipe is being laid, and that three feet under ground to avoid the effects of frost, and the expansion and contraction caused by a change of weather. It is said by experts that the gas at the well, flowing through a five and five-eighth inch pipe, gives over 200,000 feet of gas per minute, which is enough to run half a dozen rolling mills, with surplus enough to light both cities. The officers of the company are James J. Bennett, President, and C. W. Batchelor, Secretary and Treasurer.

····Officer Harry Bricker caught a young lady somnambulist on Wednesday night on Penn avenue, near Sixteenth street. She was taking an unconscious midnight promenade with no attire on save her night clothes. The mosquitos these nights are aggravating enough to make any one get up and waltz around the streets at the hour when graveyards yawn. Most people, however, sit on the side of the bed, listen silently to the soothing hum of the gentle insect in the black darkness, until they catch the inspiration and exercise their own vocal powers, and made the element of profanity generally manages to secure the ascendancy. The young lady was escorted to her home on Spring alley, near Twenty-second street, and put into her little bed.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. W. H. Gang, Deputy Warden of the County Jail, has returned from a Summer vaction, which he spent at Bellefonte.

***P. C. Knox, Esq., Assistant United States Attorney, is visiting his mother in Brownsville, and will not return to the city until next Monday.

***Mr. Joseph H. Gray has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, and Col. Glenn, of the old Bucktails, has been chosen Major.

***At Millvale on Wednesday evening, at the residence of Alexander Bradley, Esq., his daughter, Miss Clara Bradley, was united in marriage to Mr. Lewis M. Plummer. The ceremony was performed by Dr. B. F. Brooke, of Christ M. E. Church.

***Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, of the Third Presbyterian church, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Central Congregational church of New Haven, as successor of Dr. Leonard Bacon. The salary is $6,000, with house rent free, and $1,000 allowed for moving expenses. Dr. Noble is a graduate of Yale and one of the most accomplished and erudite members of the ministerial profession in the country.

***S. T. Weller, who keeps an intelligence office at the corner of Penn avenue and Ninth street, had two charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, made against him before Alderman Butler, yesterday. James B. Jones et al. allege that they paid the defendant $3 each for a situation, which was promised them at a certain time, and which the defendant failed to obtain according to agreement, hence the action.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities.

DETECTIVE ROGER O'MARA last night arrested Mart Hazen on suspicion of having stolen a fifty dollar watch about a month ago from a man named Holland. The watch was recovered a day or two ago at a pawnshop, where it had been "spouted" by Hazen. The prisoner will have a hearing to-day.

WM. MCCLEARY was sent to the Work House yesterday by the Mayor, for thirty days, on suspicion of having robbed Thomas Kaufman on Wednesday night, at the Ledgwick House, in the Diamond, of a forty dollar watch and a seventy five dollar gold chain. McCleary was one of those who slept in the same room with Kaufman, and as the finger of suspicion was thought to point toward him with considerable precision, the Mayor deemed it best to retire him for one month.

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